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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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10 April 1986

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRC JOURNAL COMMENTS ON 1985 DISARMAMENT TALKS

HK171430 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 86 pp 15-22

[Article by Bi Yuan [4310 0626]: "The Conference on Disarmament in 1985"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IT IS MAINLY BECAUSE OF THE DIAMETRICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE STAND OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION THAT THE DISARMAMENT TALKS FAILED TO ACHIEVE ANY ESSENTIAL PROGRESS IN 1985. THE SIDES PARTICIPATING IN THE TALKS DIFFER IN THEIR VIEWS ON THE EIGHT TOPICS OF THE TALKS, INCLUDING THE BANNING OF NUCLEAR TESTS, THE CESSATION OF THE ARMS RACE, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, CHEMICAL WEAPONS, AND THE PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE. AS NEITHER THE UNITED STATES NOR THE SOVIET UNION HAS SUFFICIENT POLITICAL DESIRE FOR DISARMAMENT AND AS THE PROBLEMS ARE VERY COMPLICATED, IT IS BY NO MEANS EASY FOR MULTILATERAL DISARMAMENT TALKS TO ACHIEVE CLEAR AND ESSENTIAL PROGRESS IN A SHORT TIME. PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD ARE WAITING FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION TO SHOW THEIR SINCERITY AND TAKE ACTUAL MEASURES.

The Conference on Disarmament is the only forum for multilateral disarmament talks in the world. It was established at the proposal of the first UN special disarmament meeting and on the basis of expanding the conferences of the Disarmament Committee. At that time it was called the Disarmament Talks Committee. In 1984 its name was changed to the Conference on Disarmament. Geneva was picked for the site of the conference. The conference is participated in by 40 countries, of which 5 are nuclear countries. Its duty is to carry out multilateral disarmament talks.

All the members of the conference participate in the talks on equal footing. The member countries preside over the conference by taking monthly turns according to the alphabetic order of their names. The conference does its work according to the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation. Any of its decisions must be approved by each and every one of its members.

The conference is a disarmament talks organization independent of the United Nations, but it is closely related to the United Nations. The UN secretary general consults with the conference and then assigns his personal representative as secretary general of the conference, who helps the conference and its chairman to arrange the affairs and schedule of the conference. The

conference delivers a report to the United Nations every year, which provides all necessary services and funds for the conference.

The first session of the conference was held in January 1979. Since February 1980, China has formally participated in the conference's work. The members of the conference have formed four parties, or three groups and one party, namely, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries group (also called the group of socialist countries), the group of Western countries, the group of 21 countries (consisting of nonaligned countries and neutral countries), and China.

#### Talks in 1985

The year 1985 was the seventh year since the Conference on Disarmament began its work. During the previous 6 years, the items that were included on the agenda of the conference were prohibition of nuclear testing; the cessation of the nuclear arms race; nuclear disarmament, prevention of nuclear wars, including all relevant topics; chemical weapons; prevention of an outer space arms race; an effective international agreement to guarantee that nuclear weapons are not used against or to threaten nonnuclear countries; new large-scale destructive weapons; new large-scale weapons systems; radioactive weapons; and comprehensive disarmament schemes. However, no disarmament agreement has been reached. In 1985, talks were continued on drawing up a convention on banning chemical weapons, parts of the convention on banning radioactive weapons, and draft comprehensive disarmament schemes, but no great progress was made. Only general discussion was carried out on the issue of preventing an outer space arms race. No essential work was done about an effective international agreement on refraining from the use of nuclear weapons against or to threaten nonnuclear countries. As for the three items concerning the nuclear issue, as the special committees for these were not set up, we cannot even begin to talk about negotiation on these items. Therefore, during 1985, no essential progress was made in the talks.

#### Opposite Stand

The major reasons why, as in preceding years, no essential progress was achieved in 1985 in the talks are that the stands of the United States and the Soviet Union are diametrically different and that there are various differences between various parties to the conference. I will present below a brief account of the various parties' stands on various disarmament issues.

**PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR TESTS.** The differences between the various parties are mainly shown in the following issues:

1. The position and role of the prohibition on nuclear testing in nuclear disarmament: The United States stresses that an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing will not help reduce nuclear weapons, declaring that reaching an agreement on all-round prohibition of nuclear tests is one of the United States' "long-term goals," but for the time being, nuclear weapons first have to be reduced, otherwise it will be "putting the cart before the horse." Britain maintains the same stand as the United States. France is



of the view that the all-round prohibition of nuclear tests has to be part of the process of nuclear disarmament, and that first the United States and the Soviet Union, who have the largest nuclear arsenals and have carried out the largest number of nuclear tests, should entirely stop the tests. Until the two countries do so, France will not take part in the talks on the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. The group of 21 countries is of the view that a convention on all-round prohibition of nuclear tests will be conducive to putting an end to the nuclear arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament. The prohibition on nuclear testing must be the basic target and most urgent task in the field of nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union says that it holds the same view as the group of 21.

2. The issue of verification: Verification is a critical issue for establishing a convention on all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. The United States and its allies insist that there must be adequate stipulations on verification in the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. They say that current seismic detection technology can not yet effectively supervise the countries concerned in observing the convention on all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. Over the past few years, despite the tremendously great progress in the development of seismic detection technology, the world seismologic surveillance network is not yet able to detect and identify low-yield nuclear explosion, a nuclear explosion that is carried out in an environment that gives a weak earthquake signal (such as earth cavities), or a nuclear explosion that is conducted after a major earthquake. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to improve verification capacity and fully discuss all the problems concerning verifying the observance of the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. They say that if the problems related to verification are not solved, it will be impossible for them to consider signing a convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. What is necessary now is not to sign a new convention, but to ensure the observance of the convention already signed. Signing a convention without the guarantee of effective verification will be even worse than having no such convention. The group of 21 holds that the current verification means are adequate to guarantee that the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear tests is observed and that spreading the view that the current verification means cannot effectively supervise the implementation of the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing is merely aimed at providing an excuse to continue to develop and improve nuclear weapons. What we lack at present is not effective verification means, but the political desire to finalize a convention. The group is of the opinion that no matter what differences there are on the problems related to verification, there is no reason to delay concluding a convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. The Soviet Union and its allies agree with the viewpoint of the group of 21.

3. The issue of prohibiting the peaceful exploitation of nuclear testing: The Soviet Union and its allies hold that it is only necessary to solve the problems related to prohibiting nuclear testing and to sign a convention on this. India and other countries support this stand. The United States and its allies believe that it is necessary to prohibit not only tests of nuclear weapons, but also nuclear tests for peaceful purposes. Their reason is that

there has not as yet been verification means that can distinguish between nuclear explosions for peaceful and military purposes.

4. The problem related to the scope of the power of the special committee: The United States and some of its allies hold the view that this committee's power is to investigate and examine the concrete problems related to the convention on the prohibition of nuclear tests, including those related to the scope of prohibition and the verification and observance of the convention. The group of 21 and the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries group are of the view that the task of the special committee is to conduct talks on signing a convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

At the spring session of the conference, the Chinese delegation declared: In the past, China did not participate in any subsidiary organization concerning the prohibition of nuclear tests, but it does not oppose the establishment of such a subsidiary organization. If such a subsidiary organization was established that year, China was willing to reconsider its stand. The Chinese expressed the view that they would take part in the discussion concerning the all-round prohibition of nuclear tests.

During the summer session, the Soviet Union announced that from 6 August 1985 to 1 January 1986, it would unilaterally cease any nuclear tests and asked the United States to respond to this. The United States said that suspending nuclear tests under the circumstances whereby there was not effective verification means would not facilitate restricting the continuous increase in nuclear weapons, but would only make the international situation even more unstable. Moreover, over the past few months, the Soviet Union had increased its nuclear testing and thus put itself in the favorable position of being able to dispense with nuclear testing for a time, whereas for the United States, stopping nuclear testing at that time was not in its national interests. The United States time and again asked the Soviet Union to send specialists to visit its underground nuclear test sites and bring the equipment they thought necessary to directly measure the yield of the nuclear explosion. The Soviet Union rejected the United States' invitations, saying that the problem at that time was to stop nuclear tests rather than to issue invitations to see how nuclear explosions are carried out. In regard to the Soviet announcement on suspension of its nuclear testing, the response of the group of 21 countries varied. Some said that it was welcome, but others doubted their intention.

STOPPING THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE AND CARRYING OUT NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. The issue of nuclear disarmament is a priority topic for the Conference on Disarmament, but so far no special subsidiary organization for this has been established. The group of 21 holds the view that the nuclear arms race threatens the security of all countries, and aggravates international tension and the danger of a nuclear war; therefore, it is necessary to take constructive actions to end the nuclear arms race. The group has proposed that the Conference on Disarmament--the only forum for multilateral talks--should perform its functions, carry out talks on stopping the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, and set up a special committee for this purpose. The

Soviet Union and its allies say that the Conference on Disarmament, in which all the five nuclear states participated, is a proper forum for the talks to eliminate the nuclear threat, and that a special subsidiary organization must be set up for the talks in this sphere. In 1984, the United States and its allies held that under the new circumstances in which the United States and the Soviet Union had stopped their bilateral nuclear talks, it was impossible for the 40-country Conference on Disarmament to score any essential achievement in its talks on disarmament measures. Therefore, they did not agree to the establishment of a special committee. In March 1985, the United States and the Soviet Union began their talks on nuclear and outer space weapons. At that time, the United States and its allies said that as the bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union were in progress, the talks on the issue of nuclear disarmament by the multilateral conference would overlap the bilateral talks; therefore the establishment of a special committee at that time was incompatible with the needs and therefore unnecessary. They also said that the bilateral talks were the best method to seek progress in controlling and reducing nuclear weapons. On these grounds, they continued to be against the establishment of the special committee. As the conference was not able to overcome the differences between various parties, the special committee has not been set up.

As for the way to realize nuclear disarmament, there are also great differences among various parties. The group of 21 supports the "Delhi declaration" issued by the heads of the six countries--Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania--on 28 January 1985 and upholds an all-round cessation of testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery equipment, which has to be closely followed by a quick and sharp reduction of nuclear forces and a thorough elimination of nuclear weapons in order to achieve the goal of all-round and complete disarmament. The Soviet Union and its allies put forth the view that nuclear disarmament has to be carried out by stages according to the principle of equality and equal safety, that is, has to start with a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons and then thoroughly eliminate all kinds of nuclear weapons, and that freezing the quantities and quality of nuclear weapons is the most effective measure for nuclear disarmament, a measure that is relatively easy to carry out and which can be regarded as the starting point of nuclear disarmament. The United States and its allies, however, stress that it is not possible to verify a freeze of nuclear weapons and that this only harms the efforts of disarmament. The effective way to achieve nuclear disarmament, as they propose, is carrying out a sharp and verifiable reduction of nuclear weapons, combining a reduction of nuclear weapons with one of regular arms, and performing the duties stipulated by the "UN Charter" in order to improve international stability and security.

At the conference, the Chinese delegation reiterated its consistent stand that China advocates thorough prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons. However, it is impossible to attain this goal in a short time. As a practical step, China holds that the United States and the Soviet Union must take the lead by stopping their testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and reducing their existing nuclear arsenals on a large scale. China holds that a subsidiary organization related to the nuclear



issue must be established as soon as possible and substantive talks begun. It holds that the multilateral disarmament talks and the bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are not in conflict, but instead supplement each other. The disarmament issue bears on the interests of the people all over the world; therefore all countries, large or small, nuclear or nonnuclear, are entitled to take part in the discussions on an equal footing. If the multilateral talks are carried out satisfactorily, then they will be beneficial to the bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

THE ISSUE OF PREVENTING A NUCLEAR WAR AND OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS. Concerning the issue of preventing a nuclear war, the viewpoints of various sides differ sharply. The group of 21 is of the opinion that a nuclear war is the greatest danger that the world faces. It does not agree with the Western group's view which gives equal importance to conventional war and nuclear war. The group proposes that the fundamental way to eliminate nuclear war is to eliminate nuclear weapons and achieve nuclear disarmament. Before this is achieved, in order to prevent nuclear war, we should ban the practice of using nuclear weapons or using them to threaten other countries. All nuclear countries must first pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and nuclear weapons must be immediately frozen--first the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union must be frozen, and 5 years later, those of the other nuclear countries must be frozen. Some countries in the group have sternly criticized the United States and the Soviet Union, which regard nuclear weapons as the pillars of their national security policies and which thus threaten the survival of the human race. The group opposes the nuclear deterrent theory and regards it as a theory that urges the two major military alliances to confront each other for a long time, that causes various countries to be antagonistic forever, that causes the human race to live in terror, and that aggravates the danger of a nuclear war. The group also holds that the issue of preventing a nuclear war is extremely important and must not just be dealt with by the United States and the Soviet Union, but must be dealt with by other countries. Therefore, the Conference on Disarmament is an ideal means of handling this issue. The Soviet Union and its allies hold that in order to prevent a nuclear war, all nuclear countries must unconditionally pledge that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and promise that under no circumstances will they use nuclear weapons against the countries in which nuclear weapons are not deployed; that in handling internal relations, the use of arms is banned; that all nuclear countries must freeze the quantity and quality of their nuclear arsenals under the condition of proper verification; that the Soviet Union will be the first to take this step on the condition that other nuclear countries follow its example; that proper measures be adopted to establish mutual trust, prevent unexpected or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons, and avoid sudden attacks; that a convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear weapons be concluded as soon as possible, and before it is concluded, all nuclear countries declare that they will temporarily stop all nuclear testing; that further proliferation of nuclear weapons be prevented; and that a particularly important task is to prevent the arms race from being extended into outer space. They are of the opinion that in view of the serious consequences of a nuclear war, which might destroy human civilization and all life on the globe, preventing

conventional war cannot be mentioned in the same breath as preventing a nuclear war. The Soviet Union stresses that military-strategic balance is a reliable guarantee for peace and that this balance has to be maintained at an increasingly lower level on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security and through appropriate disarmament measures. The United States and its allies hold that in order to prevent a nuclear war, all countries must strictly observe the "UN Charter," refrain from using arms or threatening to use arms, respect other countries' political independence and territorial integrity, and solve all international disputes by peaceful means; that a sharp and verifiable reduction of nuclear weapons must be carried out; that efforts must be made to ensure that there is no proliferation of nuclear arms; and that measures such as making military activities public and exchanging military information must be adopted to establish mutual trust and thus prevent sudden attacks and reduce the possibility of using nuclear weapons by accident. They put forth the views that preventing nuclear wars must not be handled separately from preventing other types of war, including conventional war, which is not only extremely destructive but might be upgraded and turned into a nuclear war; that they disagree with the proposal of declaring that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and that they will ban the use of nuclear weapons, because this cannot be verified and therefore cannot prevent nuclear war; and that they disagree with the proposal of freezing nuclear weapons, because this maintains the strategic imbalance which has remained unchanged for a long time and thus is detrimental to concluding an agreement on balanced and verifiable nuclear disarmament. They hold that safeguarding peace and security depends on a balance of nuclear and regular military strength. The United States stresses that the implementation of its "Strategic Defense Initiative" reduces the danger of a nuclear war. They persist in believing in their theory of nuclear deterrence and allege that under the current situation, the "nuclear factor" is a basic factor necessary for continuing to safeguard peace and security and that their nuclear arms have only one function: the function of preventing war and safeguarding peace and security through the deterrent strategy. Together with arms control and disarmament, deterrence and defense constitute an inseparable set of measures for safeguarding peace and security.

At the summer conference, the Chinese delegation reiterated China's consistent stand on the issue of preventing a nuclear war. China has great concern for and has paid close attention to the danger of nuclear war. China is of the opinion that in order to prevent nuclear war, it is imperative to first eliminate the hotbeds that might produce clashes and cause wars. The tension in the situation is mainly caused by the global scramble for hegemony between the United States and the Soviet Union. Those two countries must strictly observe the tenets and principles of the "UN Charter" in handling the relations between them and among them and other countries. In order to reduce and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, it is necessary to start by eliminating nuclear weapons--the means by which such a war is carried out. China has always held that comprehensively banning and thoroughly destroying nuclear weapons is a fundamental way to prevent a nuclear war. Before nuclear weapons are thoroughly eliminated, in order to prevent a nuclear war, all countries, in particular the United States and the Soviet Union, must undertake the responsibility of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons and

unconditionally refraining from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries. On this basis, efforts can be made to conclude an international convention on banning the use of nuclear weapons, with the participation of all nuclear countries. While giving priority to considering nuclear disarmament, conventional disarmament must not be overlooked. A conventional war contains the danger of being upgraded and turned into a nuclear war. Conventional disarmament must be carried out simultaneously with nuclear disarmament, and the two can promote each other.

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS.** Since 1980, the Conference on Disarmament has each year established a subsidiary organization to carry out talks on drawing up a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. Now the talks have entered the stage of drafting the convention, and the basic structure of the convention has already taken shape. However, the various parties have relatively great differences concerning the scope of prohibition, the definition of chemical weapons, announcements about chemical weapons production facilities, elimination of chemical weapons, verification, and organization and procedures of the body overseeing the convention. At the same time, at the summer session, the United States and the Soviet Union argued with and denounced each other because of U.S. Congress approval of the allocation of funds for the production of binary chemical weapons. This has cast a shadow over the talks. Many countries were very indignant at that. Brazil criticized the United States and the Soviet Union, saying that they regard propaganda as more important than concluding an agreement and that they have turned the talks on chemical weapons into a victim of the confrontation between the superpowers.

As the chemical weapons race has not yet been curbed, China holds that the Conference on Disarmament must fulfill the task of holding talks at an early date and conclude a convention on an all-round prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical weapons. Before the convention is concluded, all countries that have the capacity to produce chemical weapons must stop testing, producing, transferring, or deploying chemical weapons and earnestly pledge to refrain from using these weapons.

**PREVENTION OF AN OUTER SPACE ARMS RACE.** The various parties differ radically on a series of major issues:

1. The cause of the outer space arms race: Many countries of the group of 21 are of the opinion that the outer space arms race was launched by the United States and the Soviet Union and that the outer space arms race will result in undermining the existing laws and documents concerning control over outer space arms and other arms; lead to vertical and horizontal development of the arms race; aggravate the military imbalance between the United States, the Soviet Union and their allies as one party, and the nonaligned and neutral countries as another; and harm the security of the nonaligned and neutral countries and world peace. The Soviet Union and its allies stress that the threat of the expansion of the arms race to outer space comes from the United States' "Strategic Defense Initiative" and denounce it as a plan that is not strictly research but is aimed at developing and deploying offensive weapons in outer space. The United States defends itself by saying that

the plan is nonnuclear and defensive, that it does not threaten anyone, and that it conforms to all existing international treaties. The United States has denounced the Soviet Union, saying that for many years the Soviet Union has been carrying out research into strategic defense technology and has thus acquired outer space combat capability.

2. Assessment of the existing laws and documents concerning outer space and the question of whether it is necessary to sign a new treaty: Most countries hold the view that the existing laws and documents have some defects and ambiguities and are inadequate for stopping the outer space arms race. For example, the existing laws and documents do not ban the research, manufacture, and deployment in outer space of small-scale destructive weapons; therefore, it is necessary to sign a new treaty. The United States and Britain are of the view that there has long been a traditional law and an outer space law that can be used to prevent an outer space arms race, that these laws are far more perfect than any system of laws that control arms on the globe, and that observing these laws will ensure that outer space is used for peaceful purposes. What they actually mean is that there is no need to sign a new treaty now.

3. Tasks for the special committee: Some Western countries are of the opinion that the special committee must first clarify certain ambiguities in the existing system of laws, including the question of what outer space activities are allowed and what are banned, and what is ambiguous or not covered by the existing system of laws; that the committee has to interpret some basic terms such as "peaceful purposes," "militarization," and "large-scale destructive weapons"; that it has to decide whether the protection that the existing system of laws provides to the satellites that contribute to stability and that supervise the implementation of disarmament agreements need to be maintained or strengthened. The Soviet Union and Eastern European countries group is of the opinion that only in the process of formulating a new agreement can the ambiguities in the existing system of laws be overcome or clarified; that bypassing the formulation of a new agreement in discussing these problems will only distract people's attention from the formulation of a new agreement; that a priority task is to begin talks immediately in order to conclude an agreement solely on preventing an outer space arms race or a comprehensive agreement including terms about the prevention of an outer space arms race.

4. As for the principles on examining and discussing the measures to prevent an outer space arms race, the group of Western countries has put forth three principles: The measures must be equally applicable to all countries; they must be verifiable; and they must improve stability and security. Some countries of the group of 21 have criticized the above principles, saying that these principles reflect the narrow concept on security of the two mutually antagonistic military blocs and are a constituent part of their strategic thoughts and theories. These countries are of the view that it is necessary to examine and discuss the measures to prevent an outer space arms race in a balanced sense and to take into full consideration the interests of the non-aligned and neutral countries. The Soviet Union and its allies have expressed the view that their stand concerning the prevention of an outer space arms



race takes into consideration the interests of all countries and their peoples and therefore has nothing in common with a "narrow concept on security." They have also raised an objection to the view of Western countries which regard verification as a basic principle, and hold that too great an emphasis on verification will create difficulties in the talks on the formulation of a new agreement.

China has expressed its serious concern about the practice of the United States and the Soviet Union of extending their scramble for hegemony from land, sea, and sky to outer space, and holds that the United States and the Soviet Union must immediately stop any form of outer space arms race, that all the countries that have the capacity refrain from developing, testing, or deploying outer space weapons, and that an international treaty be concluded as soon as possible on thoroughly prohibiting and destroying outer space weapons.

There were confrontations and struggles between the United States and the Soviet Union throughout the conference sessions in 1985, but the issue of outer space weapons was the focus of their disputes. One of them was bent on carrying out its "Strategic Defense Initiative," while the other tried hard to eliminate that plan. As the Moroccan representative pointed out: The conference became a site for the disputes of those two countries. Judging by the fierce struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union during the initial discussions during the summer session, the task of the prevention of an outer space arms race will be extremely arduous.

AN EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT GUARANTEEING THAT NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE NOT USED AGAINST OR TO THREATEN NONNUCLEAR COUNTRIES (ALSO CALLED A "NEGATIVE SECURITY GUARANTEE"). The various parties mainly show their differences in the following:

1. The scope of the security guarantee: The United States and Britain are of the opinion that the security guarantee on refraining from using nuclear weapons only need be provided for the nonnuclear countries who are parties to the "Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons" or who have undertaken similar international commitments to refrain from seeking to obtain facilities for nuclear testing (such as the countries who are parties to the "Latin American Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons"), with the exception of those countries allied with nuclear countries or which have joined nuclear countries in attacking the United States, Britain, or their allies. France holds that the security guarantee only need be provided to the nonnuclear countries who are part of the nonnuclear zones. The Soviet Union holds that the security guarantee of refraining from using nuclear weapons or threatening to use nuclear weapons only need be provided to those who do not produce, obtain, or deploy nuclear weapons on their territories. The group of 21 countries holds the view that the guarantee of refraining from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons must be provided to nonnuclear countries unconditionally. Pakistan put forward a transitional measure that at the beginning, a negative security guarantee be provided to the nonnuclear countries who are not members of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as the nonnuclear weapons countries who are members of those two blocs already enjoy a positive

security guarantee--the nuclear protection provided by the nuclear countries with whom they are aligned. However, if any of these countries is interested in a negative security guarantee, it could acquire the right to enjoy the negative security guarantee by withdrawing from the alliance.

2. In regard to the issue of using nuclear weapons in the name of exercising one's right of self-defense, the three Western nuclear countries express the view that when they conduct self-defense alone or collectively in accordance with the "UN Charter," all countries have the right to use the means that they think are most appropriate, whether nuclear or conventional weapons. The Soviet Union has criticized the three Western nuclear countries for citing the "UN Charter" to defend their stand on being the first to use nuclear weapons. The group of 21 countries is of the opinion that when a nuclear country suffers a military attack from a nonnuclear country, it should not cite clauses in the "UN Charter" on the right of self-defense to justify the use of nuclear weapons, because a nuclear war endangers the survival of the human race.

3. The issue concerning the relationship between the promise of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons and the negative security guarantee: Since the Soviet Union promised not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in 1982, it has proposed that the relationship between the promise of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons and the negative security guarantee must be examined and discussed. It has put forth the view that the promise by all nuclear countries of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons guarantees the security of nonnuclear countries. The promise by all nuclear countries of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons is tantamount to a clear guarantee that nuclear weapons will not be used against nonnuclear countries. The three Western nuclear countries are of the opinion that refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons does not constitute an effective and reliable guarantee for the security of nonnuclear countries. This promise might be doubted by people at any time because of the actions of one of the nuclear countries. Moreover, promising to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons is solely a matter for nuclear countries and has nothing to do with the issue of guaranteeing the security of nonnuclear countries. Furthermore, there are already terms on refraining from resorting to arms in the "UN Charter." The three Western nuclear countries have refused to promise to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons.

4. The basic contents of the "common scheme" concerning the international document on a security guarantee: Many countries think that it is urgently necessary to reach an agreement on the "common scheme" concerning the international legal document on a security guarantee. The Soviet Union holds that the "common scheme" must be based on refraining from using or being the first to use nuclear weapons. The three Western nuclear countries are of the opinion that the "common scheme" must contain two things--the position of non-nuclear countries and the stipulation on refraining from attacks. The group of 21 countries holds that the "common scheme" must first meet the desires of nonnuclear countries and facilitate improving their security. Therefore, the "common scheme" must provide an unconditional guarantee like that made by

China, namely, at all times and under all conditions, a nuclear country must refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons and from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against any nonnuclear country or area.

NEW LARGE-SCALE DESTRUCTIVE WEAPONS, NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS FOR THESE, AND RADIOACTIVE WEAPONS. Since its founding, the Conference on Disarmament has examined and discussed the issue concerning new large-scale destructive weapons and their corresponding weapons systems every year. Until the middle of the 1985 summer session, the Soviet Union and its allies had stressed the necessity of concluding a convention on an all-round prohibition of research into and production of new large-scale destructive weapons and their weapons systems, and held that it would be even more difficult to destroy these weapons after they have been deployed than to prohibit the development and manufacture of them while they are in the research or experimental stage. The United States and its allies held that since the existing categories of large-scale destructive weapons were classified as nuclear weapons, lethal chemical weapons, biological weapons, and radioactive weapons in 1948, no other new large-scale destructive weapons had ever been defined. They stressed that the emergence of such weapons was not imminent; therefore, it was not necessary to take any new actions except the frequent holding of informal meetings to examine and discuss the issue. In the middle of the 1985 summer session, the Soviet Union made a compromise and withdrew its proposal on concluding a convention on the prohibition on the development and manufacture of new large-scale destructive weapons, but proposed that by unilateral or joint statements, all member-countries of the Conference on Disarmament promise that after any new large-scale destructive weapon is defined, they immediately begin talks on the issue of prohibiting it and at the same time suspend their actual research into and development of it. In addition, the Soviet Union also proposed that a group of qualified specialists be established to define new large-scale destructive weapons. Both proposals were rejected by the group of Western countries. All the parties agreed to continue to examine and discuss the issue.

Examination and discussion of radioactive weapons has always been carried out since the founding of the Conference on Disarmament. During the 1980 spring session, a special subsidiary organization was set up and began to hold talks to draw up a convention on prohibiting research into, production, storage, and use of radioactive weapons. Although during the process of the talks the various parties reached identical views on certain issues, so far they still differ on quite a few issues, such as the issue of prohibiting "traditional" radioactive weapons and that of the relationship between this and the prohibition on attacking nuclear facilities, for a raid on nuclear facilities may give rise to serious radioactive destruction and casualties. For example, a raid on a civilian nuclear reactor may cause the potential for deaths from radiation and injuries many times greater than the maximal effect of the explosion of a medium-yield nuclear weapon. That is why the issue of prohibiting attacks on nuclear facilities has been put forth. At the request of many countries, the Conference on Disarmament has decided that while discussing the prohibition of traditional radioactive weapons, the question of prohibiting the attack on nuclear facilities should also be discussed. However, various countries differ in their views concerning the "relationship"

between the two issues. In other words, they differ in their views concerning the question of whether these issues must be discussed together or separately. The Soviet Union, the United States, and some of their allies hold that these two issues must be discussed separately, but the group of 21 countries holds that these two issues must be merged and handled as one issue. China supports the latter view. At the 1985 summer session, the special committee accepted the chairman's proposal that the two issues must be merged as one and examined and discussed simultaneously by the special committee, but this did not affect the original stand of various countries. In addition, there are also differences concerning the scope of nuclear facilities on which attacks are to be banned and the standards on the protection of nuclear facilities.

**COMPREHENSIVE DISARMAMENT SCHEME.** This work has already entered the stage of drafting the actual terms of the scheme. Over the past few years, as the various countries, mainly the United States and the Soviet Union, all hold their own views concerning the prohibition of nuclear tests, nuclear disarmament, the prevention of nuclear war, the prevention of an outer space arms race, verification, and other issues, the talks on this topic have not achieved any substantial progress.

The multilateral disarmament talks have already been carried out for 7 years, but very little progress has been made. The crux of the problem is that both the United States and the Soviet Union, the two countries who have large nuclear, chemical, and conventional arsenals and who are developing outer space weapons and other large-scale destructive weapons, lack the political desire to conclude a disarmament agreement. Neither is willing to take any actual step toward disarmament. This is because both of them regard their military strength as an important means to scramble for world hegemony. They are suspicious of and do not trust each other. The Soviet Union does not believe that the United States' so-called "star wars" plan is a "research" plan of a "defensive nature," nor does the United States believe that the Soviet Union will keep its promise to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States doubts the Soviet Union's sincerity in suspending its nuclear tests, while the Soviet Union suspects that the United States is laying a trap by inviting it to view U.S. underground nuclear tests. The Soviet Union thinks that the United States insists on adequate verification in order to harm its interests and encroach on its sovereignty, while the United States thinks that by refusing adequate verification, the Soviet Union wants to have some leeway for violating the treaty later. The suspicion and distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union are deep-rooted and have now become obstacles to reaching an agreement.

#### Future Prospects

The development of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union seriously threatens world peace and the security of various countries. The people in the world urgently demand detente and disarmament and hope that the Conference on Disarmament will contribute toward promoting the development of detente and achieving disarmament. In order to live up to the desire of world people, at the Conference on Disarmament, it is necessary for Third



World countries and other medium and small countries to make joint efforts, and for the two largest military powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to earnestly undertake their special responsibilities. Third World countries and other medium and small countries have conscientiously advocated detente and disarmament and made valuable contributions to the multilateral disarmament talks. China has not only taken part in the talks with a positive and cooperative spirit, but also announced in June 1985 that it would reduce its troop strength by 1 million in 2 years. By so doing, it once more set an example in carrying out disarmament. The problem now is whether the United States and the Soviet Union are willing to give up their policies of seeking military superiority and scrambling for spheres of influence, to remove their mutual suspicion and distrust, to have the political desire to carry out disarmament, and to take earnest measures to do so. In November 1985, the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union held their first meeting after 6 years of suspension. Although the meeting failed to reach any actual agreement on disarmament, to a certain extent it was conducive to easing the tension in their relations and creating a favorable political atmosphere for disarmament. At present, the multilateral disarmament talks are faced with two prospects: The first is to continue as it did in the past, to achieve little progress and to fail to reach any concrete agreement, and the second is to make some progress. The first prospect is what world people do not hope for and are making great efforts to avoid. The second is what they want to attain. However, as the United States and the Soviet Union diametrically differ in their stands, the gap between them is very wide and the problems are very complicated. Therefore, it is by no means easy to make clear and essential progress and conclude a disarmament agreement in a short time. The path that leads to disarmament will be long and thorny. Stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament are the common demand of the people throughout the world and conform to the interests of the people of the United States and the Soviet Union. The people all over the world are waiting for the United States and the Soviet Union to be sincere and actually do something toward this end.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

CROWN PRINCE, PRINCESS MAY VISIT--Tokyo, March 8 KYODO--China has indirectly asked for Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko to make a friendship visit, government sources said. Chinese Government officials and influential nongovernment figures have informally asked Japan on various occasions if Tokyo could send the 52-year-old heir to the throne and his wife on a friendship mission to China, the sources said. The sources said, however, Japan has received no official invitation or inquiry on the matter from China. Japanese newspaper reports said earlier this week that China has invited the crown prince and princess to visit China on behalf of Emperor Hirohito. China's Foreign Ministry on Wednesday declined comment on the reports, urging reporters to ask the Japanese Government about it. A high-level Japanese diplomat said Saturday China is looking forward to a Japanese royal visit. The Foreign Ministry will consult with the imperial palace about it, he said. The crown prince and princess are scheduled to visit the United States in late May. South Korea has also called for a Japanese royal visit. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 8 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/200

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW090726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel issued recently a statement expressing support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in seeking a lasting and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

According to an information bulletin issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Laurel, who is also the vice-president and the prime minister of the Philippines, issued the statement on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as chairman of its standing committee.

Laurel said in his statement that the CGDK recently reaffirmed its readiness to enter into direct negotiation with Vietnam to discuss the basic elements of a just and last settlement of the Kampuchean problem. However, it stressed the importance of national reconciliation of the Kampuchean people, free from external interference, as an essential element of such a settlement.

Laurel said the ASEAN member states welcomed the 8 February statement of the CGDK mentioned above. The ASEAN member states fully shared the views of the CGDK that these elements are essential for a just and durable solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"The ASEAN member states once again reaffirm their support to the CGDK, the legitimate government of Kampuchea as recognized by the UN. The ASEAN member states sincerely hope that Vietnam will respond positively to the CGDK's proposals," the statement said.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CPV ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE POPULAR IMAGE

OW151201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese Communist Party is trying to improve its image among common people as secretariat of the party Central Committee today called on all party members to "seek unity of thinking" and "strengthen the organization" of the party.

In a directive carried in today's NHAN DAN, official organ of the VCP, the secretariat demanded that all party members and officials at different levels participate in this "political campaign" in the first half of this year.

This move, according to the directive, is designed to help the party "comprehensively reassess" its officials in preparation for the party's Sixth National Congress at which a new party Central Committee will be elected.

An editorial of NHAN DAN said the campaign will be launched with stress on checking up [on] how officials follow the party's line.

It criticised quite some party officials for "lacking enthusiasm" for the cause of the party, "laziness," "degeneration," "accepting bribery" and "bullying the masses."

However, diplomatic sources here believe that the campaign is one of the "emergency measures" Hanoi takes to cope with social and economic problems and difficulties.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

COALITION LEADERS AGREE ON POLITICAL SOLUTION

HK171214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 17 Mar 86

[By Pierre Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (AFP)--All three groups in the Cambodian resistance coalition proposed for the first time Monday a political solution to the Cambodian crisis, involving a two-stage Vietnamese withdrawal and a four-party government.

The government would be headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who leads the coalition, and include representatives of the other two resistance factions and the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin, the resistance leaders announced after a meeting here today.

The new proposal were agreed upon at the meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) leader Son Sann and the leader of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, Khieu Samphan.

A copy of the agreement signed by the three leaders said the coalition would be willing to negotiate with Hanoi for a two-stage withdrawal of an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, as a prelude to a ceasefire and talks on a four-party government.

Prince Sihanouk had made similar proposals on several occasions, but it is the first time that all three coalition members, who form a UN-recognised Cambodian government, have said they were prepared to take part in a four-party government including Mr Heng Samrin and his supporters, observers said here.

The agreement implied Beijing approval, analysts said, as China, the chief supplier of arms to the Khmer Rouge, the largest of the resistance groups, had previously been opposed to negotiations between the Coalition and Hanoi.

However, Beijing had indicated that it would be willing to start negotiations for normalising relations with Vietnam if Hanoi agreed to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Vietnam has hitherto refused all proposals for negotiations for a political settlement in Cambodia, whether put forward by Prince Sihanouk, the

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN, grouping Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia), or other states.

The release of the text of the agreement in Beijing was seen by political analysts here as a move to demonstrate to the international community the unity of the Coalition.

Prince Sihanouk has said in the past that the leaders of the three factions heartily disliked each other, and there have been reports of clashes between Khmer Rouge forces and Prince Sihanouk's men.

The Coalition leaders decided in Beijing Monday to form a military coordination committee to improve cooperation in the field.

Under the proposals for a political settlement, after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the formation of a four-party government headed by Prince Sihanouk, elections would be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

Such a political solution would enable Cambodia to become a peaceful non-aligned country, with UN observers remaining for two to three years to safeguard its neutrality, the document added.

Cambodia would also sign a treaty of non-aggression and peaceful coexistence with Vietnam.

At today's meeting here, the Coalition leaders charged that Vietnamese troops had "intensified their chemical and biological warfare" in a new dry season offensive which began at the end of last year.

The Cambodian resistance, which has been fighting the Heng Samrin government installed by Hanoi in 1979, has stepped up its guerrilla campaign in the Cambodian interior in the past month.

The Khmer Rouge claimed to have killed or wounded hundreds of Vietnamese troops in attacks a few dozen kilometers (miles) from the capital in the past few days.

The Coalition leaders warned today that they would continue the fight until Vietnam accepted their offer of negotiations for a political solution.

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CSO: 4000/197

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRESIDENT LI XIANNIAN, PARTY TOUR NILE RIVER

OW210446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 20 Mar 86

[By reporter Zhu Ronggen]

[Text] Cairo, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--President Li Xiannian and his party this evening rode the pleasure boat "Pharaoh" down the world famous Nile.

When President Li arrived at the pier with Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, young Egyptian men and women wearing ancient costumes blew military bugles and scattered rose petals on the distinguished Chinese guests as a sign of good fortune and happiness.

At 1910 the pleasure boat "Pharaoh" sailed smoothly northward. The Nile, the largest river in Africa, was particularly calm and beautiful at night. House lights on both sides of the river were reflected on the water's surface like many stars. The distinguished Chinese guests enjoyed and praised the beauty of the Nile at night.

The Nile Delta and the Huang He Valley are the cradles of ancient civilization of Egypt and China respectively, who had numerous friendly exchanges.

This evening, Egyptian artists played Egyptian folk music and sang folk songs for the distinguished Chinese guests.

The Egyptian Government gave a banquet in the name of President Mubarak in honor of President Li Xiannian and all members of his party.

This afternoon, President Li Xiannian and his wife, Lin Jiamei, visited the ancient (Salatin) Castle and a hospital for women and children.

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CSO: 4005/528



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA REPORTS LATIN AMERICA OPPOSITION TO U.S. POLICY

OW202059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA)--Latin American leaders and politicians have voiced their opposition to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan to provide \$100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan "Contra" anti-government forces.

Pimenta Da Veiga, leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party in the Chamber of Deputies, Wednesday sent a telegram to Thomas P. O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, to correspond with Congress' discussion of the proposal.

Criticizing U.S. interference in Nicaraguan affairs, Da Veiga said in the telegram that as a ruling and the largest party in Brazil, his party will persistently support the Contadora Group's mediation efforts to peacefully overcome the Central American crisis through negotiations.

He pointed out that if the U.S. Congress approves the aid it will only serve to aggravate Central American problems.

Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, that any military resolution would reverse the process for settling the regional issues and make it impossible for the Nicaraguan people to choose their own alternatives.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez expressed his disagreement with the U.S. Contra aid plan, and said the Reagan administration should instead help Central American people to improve their social and economic conditions.

Jose Figueres Ferrer, chairman of the Costa Rican Ruling National Liberation Party, issued a statement denouncing the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. He appealed to Latin American countries to take joint action against external interference in their civil affairs.

Edilberto Moreno, Venezuelan ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), issued a call on behalf of the Contadora Group and Lima Group to OAS member nations to urge the U.S. Government not to support the Nicaraguan rebels either politically or militarily.



He reiterated that the OAS states have a duty to settle regional conflicts through peaceful means instead of using military forces.

Earlier, Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas and Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre also criticized Reagan's plan.

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CSO: 4000/200

10 April 1986

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

## BRIEFS

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA DISSATISFIED WITH U.S. AID--Bridgetown, March 18 (XINHUA)--Antigua and Barbuda has complained about the level of U.S. economic assistance to the Caribbean country, according to a Caribbean news agency report. Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird, just back from economic and trade talks in Washington, said his delegation had told the U.S. side that some U.S. procedures dealing with the aid were "unnecessarily complex and therefore hurtful" to the twin-island nation. The delegation sensitized U.S. law-makers "to some of the real problems being experienced with the delivery of U.S. assistance," Bird was quoted as saying. He said unless his country was provided with real assistance to build up infrastructure, such as factory shells, roads, telephone expansion, needed for attracting new investment, it could not be able to increase exports to the U.S. market. Bird said his government was geared to diversify the tourist-oriented economy by further developing agriculture and industry. Tourism accounts for about 60 percent of the gross national product in the country with a population of nearly 80,000 who won independence from Britain in 1981. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 19 Mar 86 OW]/12766

BRAZIL CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON NICARAGUA--Brasilia, March 17 (XINHUA)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre [title, spelling of name as received] criticized U.S. President Ronald Reagan's tough stand toward Nicaragua "as unfavorable to solving Central American issues in a peaceful manner." Sodre made the criticism while Reagan is pressing U.S. Congress to approve \$100 million in aid for Nicaragua's anti-government forces, known as the Contras. He made known at the same time that his country wanted to be no party to a "surveillance group" policing the Nicaraguan-Honduran border, but would rather make its voice heard as a member of the Lima Group, a four-nation organization supporting the Contadora Group of Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela working for Central American peace. The Brazilian foreign minister made the remarks at the Port Alegre Airport today before leaving for the South Pole to see Brazilian scientists working there. He was accompanied by Naval Minister Henrique Saboya and Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 18 Mar 86 OW]/12766

NICARAGUA WANTS DIALOGUE WITH U.S.--Brasilia, March 6 (XINHUA)--Nicaragua would resume talks with the United States so long as the U.S. Congress could block the \$100-million aid package proposed by President Ronald Reagan to the anti-Sandinista rebels, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here today.

Speaking at a press conference this morning, Borge also said that Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre [spelling as received] had told him Brazil "fully supports" the establishment of a supervisory commission composed of Nicaragua and its neighboring countries to monitor their border areas. The founding of the commission, which may also include some European countries in addition to the Contadora Group and Lima Group nations, will mark "a significant step forward" toward a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Central America, he stressed. Borge arrived here Sunday for a 5-day unofficial visit at the invitation of Leonel Brizola, governor of Rio de Janeiro state. During his stay here, he forwarded a letter of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to Brazilian President Jose Sarney. He also met the president of the chamber of deputies and some other high-ranking officials here. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 7 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/200

10 April 1986

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## PARTY COMMITTEES' ROLE IN PARTY WORK STYLE RECTIFICATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Yan Wen [0917 2429]: "Make Full Use of Party Committees in Party Work Style Rectification"]

[Text] Party committees are morally obliged to do their part in party work style rectification in party and government organizations at all levels. Judging by the present situation, most party committees have responded to the CPC Central Committee's call by going all out to rectify party work style. However, there are party committees which have so far failed to devote themselves to party work style rectification and party discipline education. In some units, party committees do not take charge of unit operations and consider "guarantee" and "supervision" "unimportant" jobs not likely to get them anywhere. Others have run into difficulties in their rectification efforts and are now trying to avoid trouble. These and other problems do not help party committees play their role in party work style rectification and should be resolved as soon as possible.

To make themselves fully useful in party work style rectification, party committees must begin by correcting their guiding ideas in daily work. They must free themselves from the distraction of mundane workaday details and concentrate on the present task of party work style rectification. They must discharge their duties and functions and examine the ideological state of party members and cadres at regular intervals. They must carry out ideological educational work in a targeted way, zeroing in on unhealthy tendencies at whatever level they may occur and courageously bring them up for discussion at party meetings. They must exercise the power of party organizations to resolve intra-party conflicts to ensure their political and ideological unity.

Second, party committees must bring about a normal organizational life through regular activities. In some units, such activities are in serious disarray. A number of party-member leading cadres consciously or otherwise have removed themselves from the mainstream of party branch organizational life. The present struggle against unhealthy trends must go hand in hand with the effort to build up a sound organizational life. Leading cadres must be brought into branches and groups and there must be no privileged party members. Besides taking part in the democratic meetings of branches of groups, leading cadres

should regularly participate in activities on their own and conscientiously place themselves under the supervision of the party organizations. Leading cadres' democratic meetings must not become working conferences; they should essentially be a forum where ideas and style are discussed, criticisms and self-criticisms are carried out, wrongdoing is nipped in the bud and resistance to unhealthy trends is enhanced. Party committees should more diligently supervise and inspect the way in which such meetings are actually held.

Third, party committees must uphold party rules and regulations in earnest, step up in-depth education for party members and cadres in party spirit, party work style and party discipline, tackle successfully the unhealthy trends, investigate major cases of misconduct, and punish those involved severely. Reports must be made to the rank-and-file regularly on the way party members and cadres are enforcing party discipline. Support and protection must be given to party members and cadres courageously combating the unhealthy trends. All party members should be mobilized to strive for a basic improvement in party work style.

Whether or not party work style in leading organizations can soon change for the better hinges on whether party leaderships in the units take it seriously enough to strengthen leadership over it. Party committees have a heavy responsibility and there is so much they can do.

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10 April 1986

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## EDITORIAL VIEWS ROAD TO MATURITY FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

HK070721 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Road to Maturity for Contemporary College Students"]

[Text] How can one turn out to be useful and qualified for the four modernizations? This is a solemn and important question all contemporary college students are pondering at. Of late, this paper has successively carried reports on the heroic deeds of 80 students at 4 military surgery colleges participating in the war on the Laoshan frontline, which demonstrates that the accomplishments of college students are inseparable from their studies and practice. And only when they have established a firm and correct political orientation, worked hard to master knowledge in science and culture, cultivated the fine style of closely linking with practice and established close ties with the masses will it be possible for them to become useful and qualified people for the four modernizations.

Regarding the maturity of college students, universal attention has been attached to working hard in studies, which should be fully affirmed. First, if college students should fail to study hard, would they not fail to live up to their title? If things should go on the way they were when the "gang of four" were in power, when someone who had handed in a blank paper during an examination was regarded as a "hero" among college students, would there be any hope for our nation? Second, studying and mastering knowledge in science and culture is also a channel to knowing the world, mastering dialectical materialism, historical materialism and establishing the communist world outlook. Just as Lenin pointed out, one who is not armed with the entire knowledge in the science of mankind will not become a communist. And third, if one does not study hard and remains low in one's cultural level, it will be very difficult for one to accomplish anything in practice, even if one has a strong aspiration to devote oneself to the four modernizations. The heroic collective of the 80 military surgery college students who have gone to the Laoshan frontline participating in the war, would not have scored such great successes in rushing to deal with an emergency, nor would it be possible for them to be awarded prizes for their meritorious services without their perfect mastery of the technical knowledge in rescuing the wounded. Therefore, the maturity of college students is inseparable from their main task, namely working hard in studies, and systematically mastering knowledge in culture and science.



However, studying is only a means of mastering knowledge in culture and science. Certain book knowledge mastered by college students is incomplete knowledge. Only when they apply what they have mastered in practice to the four modernizations, will it be possible for them: to [word indistinct] their knowledge complete and perfect; to acquire complete knowledge [as published]; and to eventually realize the value of knowledge and the value of life.

Regarding contemporary college students, practice has two meanings.

First, when at school, they should attach attention to learning book knowledge as well as learning through practice. It is necessary to make use of all opportunities to contact society and to take part in social activities. Only when book knowledge is combined with knowledge gained through practice will it be counted as an allround mastery of scientific knowledge. As mentioned above, studying can help us establish a communist world outlook, which is only one side of the question. The more important side lies in practice; combining theory with practice; learning modestly from the workers, peasants and soldiers; and keeping close touch with the masses, whereupon correct world outlook and outlook on life will be genuinely established. The 80 students of the four military surgery colleges who have gone to take part in the war on the Laoshan frontline have healed the wounded and rescued the dying at the front, and dedicated the medical skill and knowledge they have learned to the soldiers on the frontline, while learning their self-sacrificing spirit. Therefore, they have made their contributions to the victory of the battle, regardless of their own safety and personal losses. Such a spirit of daring to devote oneself to the interests of the state and the people can only be cultivated in fiery struggles. The spirit of devotion is not only needed in the struggle against the enemy on the battleground but also in production, construction and scientific experiments. Many outstanding personalities, Chinese and foreign, past and present, including some great scientists and scholars, became successful only on the basis of cultivating the spirit of devotion through practice. Therefore, while on campus, college students should not simply bury themselves in books, they should also study through practice.

Second, after their graduation, they should attach greater attention to studying hard and working hard in practice in grassroots units. College graduation means the acquiring of more knowledge. However, regarding a young person who has aspirations, it is actually the beginning of his road of life. What road should he adopt to genuinely become one of the talented people? In short, one should temper oneself in practical work at grassroots units, temper one's own ideology, will, and character, and one's ability for practical work, in order to deepen and upgrade one's knowledge through practice, thereby, becoming one of the talented people and realizing one's ideas and aspirations. True, to become a postgraduate and to further one's study abroad is all needed by the four modernizations. However, this is only one of the channels and, moreover, the number of these people cannot be great. The greater number of people should be brought up and upgraded through practice. Even if those who have become postgraduates or are sent to study abroad, this will only be for a short and transitional period. When they graduate, they will still have to further upgrade themselves through practice before they become genuinely useful talented people.

A few years back, some college students proposed the slogans of "self-design" and "personal struggle." How should we regard them? Concerning "self-design," the key is how to design, what the design is like, and how to make the design come true. According to the requirements of the times, contemporary college students should design themselves as a new generation of people who have lofty ideals, morals, culture and discipline. They should follow the example of the heroic groups who rushed to deal with the emergency at Huashan and the 80 students of the military surgery colleges who have gone to the Laoshan frontline, who worked hard in their studies and practice at school, and who dedicated their all, bravely and without hesitation, when needed by the motherland and the people. In fulfilling this design, it is also necessary to follow their example, to go to the masses to practice, and to the fiery forefront of building and safeguarding the four modernizations!

The question of "personal strife" lies also in for whom they are striving, and in what environment. If one is resolutely exerting one's utmost for the prosperity of the motherland, and actively plunges oneself into the practice of the four modernizations to manifest one's wisdom and intelligence, is there anything wrong with that? Groups always consist of individuals, and collective strife is inseparable from the strife of the individual. However, if personal strife should be divorced from groups, practice, lofty ideals and resolute faith, it will be rootless, and it will lose the strength to make such progress when meeting with setbacks and difficulties. Under such circumstances, it will be difficult for personal strife to be a lasting motive force, and it may even go away. The 80 students of the four military surgery colleges have given a satisfactory answer to the question with their practical actions.

The 80 students of the four military surgery colleges are an example to follow for the young people of the whole nation as well as contemporary college students. It is hoped that college students throughout the nation will learn from them. Of course, it does not mean that every one should participate in the war at the front, but learn from their spirit of devotion. Reforms and the four modernizations are an even wider battlefield, one on which all people can display their talents to the full, and young college students can be better tempered and upgraded. To work hard in one's study today for the four modernizations, one will become a pillar for the four modernizations tomorrow. This is the road to maturity for contemporary college students.

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CSO: 4005/534



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHANGES SET FOR COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY FACULTY EMPLOYMENT

HK150610 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] A major change in the State's employment of college and university faculty members will be launched this year as a part of the reform in the country's higher education system, CHINA DAILY has learned.

This new system, which features direct appointment of professors, associate professors, lecturers and their assistant by the institute's leadership according to a specified faculty quota, marks a significant change from the 36-year-old college personnel system, which sets no limit on the number of faculty members or their ranks regardless of teaching requirements.

As a result, the faculties of some leading universities in the country have continued to swell over the past decades, far exceeding the actual need, and many teachers have few classes. Meanwhile, many local or newly-founded institutes have difficulty in finding qualified teachers, even though they have more openings on their faculties.

All schools of higher learning will adopt the new employment system through which professors, associate professors, lecturers and teaching assistants are to be appointed by special groups headed by university presidents, Zhu Kaixuan, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, disclosed.

Sources in the academic circle confirmed that various colleges in Beijing are preparing to switch over to the new system.

The vice-minister said universities and colleges will first map out plans to fix departments, majors and the amount of teaching staff needed. The move aims to achieve a more rational wage system related to different jobs on college campuses.

The commission vows to create a reasonable proportion among professors, lecturers and assistants. Colleges with more professors and researchers than needed will give their surplus senior teachers appropriate academic titles. These teachers, if not appointed to be faculty members, will be encouraged to find jobs in other schools.

The move means that those without officially accredited academic titles will automatically obtain their professorship when they are appointed to do the professors' job. The same goes for those who are to be appointed lecturers and teaching assistants.

Those who have professor and lecturer titles will not be able to enjoy the appropriate pay if they fail to get appointed by the special groups after an unspecified period of time for them to look for jobs at other schools.

However, retired professors, associate professors, senior scientists and researchers will have their titles and full wages retained.

According to Zhu, the new system will be expanded to schools of all kinds of other educational departments within two years.

Academic sources told CHINA DAILY the new system will cast a strong impact upon Chinese institutions of higher learning where the number of faculty members is excessive in comparison with the size of student body. It will give great incentives to middle-aged and young teachers who are currently doing the jobs of professors and lecturers without the relevant pay or academic titles.

In many colleges, the ratio of faculty members and students is one against three and many young and promising teachers find it hard to be promoted. The new system has been mulled over for a long time by the State Education Commission.

Meanwhile, the State Education Commission announced that a total of 308,000 college students and 11,000 postgraduates will graduate this year. Enterprises and departments across the country have demanded a total of 700,000 college graduates this year, more than double the actual figure.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE PLEDGES INVESTMENT IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

HK110427 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Jing Jun]

[Text] The State has pledged investment of 51 million yuan over the next five years to research projects in the social sciences.

The investment is to be made available to the leading body of the country's social research institutions--the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Zhao Fusan, deputy president of the academy, said.

The academy has 32 research institutes, an information centre and a population study centre, a postgraduate school and publishing house.

The 51 million yuan (\$16 million) is to be used only for research. An additional 130 million yuan (\$40 million) will be invested by the State in capital construction projects to be undertaken by the academy and its affiliates.

Both the research and capital construction investments are sharp increases over 1980-1985 expenditures, Zhao said.

The academy plans to give a facelift to its research work in the next five years. It will establish a bidding system among its various institutes for research projects. This is aimed at achieving more efficient use of the investments.

Research projects supervised by the academy got 35 million yuan (\$10.9 million) and capital construction projects by the academy and its institutes cost 80 million yuan (\$25 million) during the previous five years. But neither amount was enough. It is hoped that the bidding system will make the money go further.

CHINA DAILY has also learned that a group of 101 researchers and scientists with doctorate degrees in Beijing officially formed an association over the weekend. Members of the association are those who earned their doctorates at foreign universities or who graduated from Chinese schools of higher learning during the past three years.

The association stresses academic exchange, consultation, interdisciplinary studies and introduction of the latest scientific achievements and new trends.

More than 3,000 persons in Beijing attended lectures offered by the association while it was still in formation. Topics ranged from Modern Science and Its Relation With Culture, Modern Medicine, and Thinking Power and Creativity.

PhD degrees are extremely rare in China and the State has repeatedly emphasized the training of such academics. Last year, China invested 37.96 million yuan (\$11.9 million) in some 1,500 projects involving PhD candidates.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CANDIDATES FOR 1986 TOP FILM AWARDS SELECTED

OW191001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--China's leading film artists and critics will start to choose the winners of this year's "Golden Rooster" film award, 23 March.

Zhang Qing, a senior official of the Chinese Film Association, which is responsible for the annual national film award, told XINHUA today that all the 20 candidates for the best feature film prize are of high artistic quality.

The 20 candidates selected from 127 feature films produced last year include "A Fascinating Band," "Our Ex-service Man," "Wild Mountain," "The Tramp and the Swan," "Juvenile Delinquents," "Black Cannon Incident" and "A Folk Musician's Experience."

The first four films deal with China's rural reform; "Juvenile Delinquents" centers on China's efforts to educate young offenders; "Black Cannon" criticizes bureaucracy; and "A Folk Musician's Experience" tells of the bitter life story of a musician.

Most of the 20 films are about the country's ongoing modernization drive and the way it affects the people's lives and attitudes.

Zhang said an appraisal panel has been formed, with Xie Jin as its chairman. Xie was the director of "Wreaths at the Mountain Foot," which was a big hit in China last year.

During the 10-day appraisal, the panel will also decide the winners of the best documentary, animation, Chinese opera and children's films, as well as the best director, male and female leading roles, male and female supporting roles, scenarist, cinematographer and nine other categories.

There are three annual film awards in China. The "Golden Rooster" is awarded by academics; the "Hundred Flowers" is by audience vote; and the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television bestows a third.

Appraisal activities for the "Hundred Flowers" and the government awards have also begun.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING, SHANGHAI HOLD APRIL SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

OW141742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)--China will hold its first Shakespeare festival in Beijing and Shanghai next month to mark the 370th anniversary of the famous English playwright and poet.

At a news briefing held here today, Liu Housheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association said that the festival is sponsored by the Shanghai Drama Academy, the Central Academy of Drama, the Chinese Dramatic Art Research Society and the Shakespeare Research Society.

Cao Yu, chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association and president of the Shakespeare Research Society of China, is the director in charge of the organizing committee of the festival.

Starting from April 10, the festival will bring 11 of Shakespeare's plays to the stage in Beijing and 13 in Shanghai. A total of 22 drama and opera troupes in the 2 cities and from elsewhere in China will take part.

Many plays never before staged in China, including "Richard the Third," "Timon of Athens" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be presented.

The Central Academy of Drama will put on "King Liya" based on Shakespeare's "King Lear," with the background placed in ancient China, and on the costumes and the names of the characters also based in that period.

The festival will also put on plays in the forms of traditional Chinese operas.

College students will also take part in the festival. The students of the Beijing Teachers' University will put on the comedy "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Timon of Athens." The P.L.A. Institute of Arts and the Beijing Second Foreign Languages Institute will perform "Timon of Athens" and "The Merchant of Venice" in English.

Apart from these performances, the festival will also include academic research seminars. Chinese experts on Shakespeare Sun Jiaxiu, Bian Zhilin, Wang Zuoliang, Yang Zhouhan and Zhao Li will discuss the bard with British, GDR, Canadian, Italian and American experts.

Sun Jiaxiu, director of the art institute of the Central Academy of Drama and chairman of the Shakespeare Research Center of the academy said that the further development of the Chinese drama requires deeper research into both the traditional Chinese operas and the foreign classics.

The festival will last 11 days in Beijing and 13 days in Shanghai.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TV DRAMA EXPOSES CORRUPTION, STIRS UP REFORM

OW151539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Taiyuan, March 15 (XINHUA)--A 12-episode TV series, "New Star," has found echoes from millions of Chinese since it started being shown early this year.

"China produces several hundred TV dramas every year but few of them have evoked such a wide repercussion," said Jin Dali, of the Taiyuan TV station, Shanxi Province, which produced the drama.

The central and Taiyuan television stations have received thousands of letters about the drama from all over China. The writers include senior cadres, scientists, workers, peasants, teachers and students.

"China is carrying out an unprecedented reform. 'New Star' has encouraged reformers and warned those who attempt to hold back the reforms," one letter says.

"The film is powerful because it exposes straightforwardly the graft and corruption among some of our cadres," says Xu Bingzhang, an office worker at the Hangzhou railway bureau in east China.

The plot of the series centers on a battle waged by a newly appointed party secretary of a county against bureaucracy, corruption and backwardness.

"The drama has dispelled my fears," said Li Shangyi, from the northeast, who had a "similar experience" as the hero, Li Xiangnan. "I was once appointed manager of a factory, but I did not have his courage," he said.

In the meantime, PEOPLE'S DAILY, GUANGMING DAILY, WENHUI DAILY and many local newspapers have carried some 70 articles hailing the success of the drama.

"New Star" is based on a novel of the same title which was published in 1984.

So far, 73 TV stations have shown the drama, and China central television will soon show it again.

Ke Yunlu, the author of the novel, published a sequel called "Day and Night" early this month. Copies were sold out within 2 hours.

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CSO: 4000/199

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CYL MEMBERS ARRESTED--Beijing, Feb 28 (AFP)--Some of Shanxi Province's most promising high school students have taken to crime, acting as gang leaders and petty thieves raking in thousands of yuan, the CHINESE YOUTH NEWSPAPER has said. The newspaper cited notably six of eight 17-year-old secondary school students arrested last month as gang leaders in Taiyuan in northern Shanxi Province who were members of the Communist Youth League--an honor which generally precedes a career within the Chinese Communist Party. Most of the students arrested were the offspring of cadres and intellectuals and had received good marks in school, where their professors had high hopes for them, the newspaper added. "The appearance of such delinquent gangs poses a new series of problems for society, academic institutions and parents. Education constitutes a key issue during the current period, which is one of reform, open-door policies and an evolution of attitudes," the paper said. Meanwhile, a police bureau chief in southern Guangdong Province has been sentenced to 13 years in jail for pocketing some 30,000 yuan (\$9,400) in bribes for visas to travel abroad, the CHINA DAILY said today. Wang Deyu took the bribes between 1979 and 1983, the newspaper said, without giving further details. The Chinese authorities have since the end of last year been waging a campaign against corruption aimed particularly at the children of senior party leaders, including three rapists executed in Shanghai earlier this month. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0714 GMT 28 Feb 86 HK]/12766

DENG XIAOPING TO PLAY BRIDGE MATCH--Beijing, March 14 (AFP)--Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping is to share his favorite pastime with fellow-enthusiasts around the world in a bridge tournament played via satellite linkup, an informed French source said. Technicians are now installing a computer system in Mr Deng's residence, complete with a video display terminal which will allow him to communicate directly with the coordinating center in France. It is not known who Mr Deng's partners will be, the source said. The Shanghai newspaper, LIBERATION DAILY, said in its issue seen here Thursday, that more than 10,000 players in 70 countries are to take part in the June 14 tournament. The newspaper indicated that Mr Deng would play in the tournament. Bridge is a favorite pastime among Chinese leaders, with other enthusiasts including party chief Hu Yaobang and Vice Premier Wan Li. In December, Mr Wan won the Soloman prize, the international bridge circuit's highest distinction. Announcement of Mr Deng's participation in the event may be intended to silence rumors which have speculated on his health for the past 2 months and repeatedly been denied by official spokesmen, observers here said. Mr Deng, who turns 82 in August,

made his last public appearance in the capital on December 14 when he met with former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. The Chinese leader's son, Deng Pufang, said Monday that his father was "in quite good health," and that he had been the only one in the family not to catch a chill this winter. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1115 GMT 14 Mar 86 HK]/12766

CSO: 4000/199

EAST REGION

FIFTH SHANGHAI CPC CONGRESS BEGINS

Shanghai Radio Hails Opening

OW040945 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Unite as One and Look Forward, Invigorate Shanghai to Realize the Great Plan"]

[Text] With great vitality, the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress will formally open today. This is a major event in the political life of the communists and people alike in the municipality. We rejoice at the convening of the congress, and wish it great success.

An excellent situation currently prevails as the congress is about to be convened. With delight, the people have seen encouraging achievements scored in Shanghai's industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture and other undertakings, continually consolidating and developing political stability and unity, and showing a real improvement in the party's workstyle. All these have laid sound foundations for carrying out the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The convening of the congress marks a new stage in transforming and invigorating Shanghai. Discussing and formulating a clear fighting goal corresponding to the vital interests of the party and the people, is in keeping with the development of the new situation, and meets Shanghai's own needs and characteristics, at the moment when we embark on a new march undoubtedly of great and far-reaching significance to Shanghai's economic and social development in the second half of the 1980's and in the 1990's. It is precisely because of this that the party members and masses of people in the municipality have expressed a profound interest in, and pinned hopes on, the convening of the municipal party congress.

The Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress will be convened under the party Central Committee's kind concern and guidance. Entrusted by the more than 800,000 party members in the municipality, about 1,000 delegates from various fronts will perform their rights and obligations surrounding the central topics of the congress in the spirit of unity and farsightedness. Unity means strength and victory. This is a principle we find it necessary to reiterate today. We must cherish the political stability and unity like the pupils of our eyes. Only by uniting as one in looking forward can we concentrate our

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time and energy and pool our wisdom to ensure smooth progress in reform and facilitate the modernization drive. Needless to say, our new task is an arduous and heavy one, and difficulties and problems remain on our road of advance. However, we are even more convinced that we have hope in the future, and we believe it will be a decisive battle. By relying on all communists and people of the municipality in struggling with united, solid, and persistent efforts, we shall definitely be able to open up a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Shanghai.

Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin Attend

OW060937 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Station reporter's on-the-spot report on the 5 March meeting of the Fifth Shanghai CPC Congress: "They are working with one heart and one mind to revitalize Shanghai"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Today is the third day of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress. Delegates to the congress began panel discussions in the morning on three draft resolutions including one on the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee's report.

It is now 0910 in the morning and I am at the 26th panel. More than 20 members of this panel are researchers, engineers, and leading comrades of the scientific and technical system. I notice that Comrade Rui Xingwen is also here.

Now I am at the 36th panel which is one of the panels of the delegation of the city proper. Mayor Jiang Zemin is also here. He is taking part in the discussion as an ordinary delegate.

Dear listeners, covering news inside and outside the congress hall, I personally feel that party members, cadres, and the masses are working with one heart and one mind to discuss ways to revitalize Shanghai in an atmosphere of unity and democracy. Do you have the same feelings after listening to the on-the-spot report? The congress is scheduled to close tomorrow and more on-the-spot reports will be made.

#### Municipal CPC Committee Namelist

OW122301 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee:

(Total 63 persons; names are listed in order of the number of strokes in surname)

Ma Linfa [7456 2651 4099], Wang Shixiong [3769 0013 7160], Wang Chongji [3769 1504 1015], Mao Jingquan [3029 4842 2938], Ping Changxi [1627 2490 0823], Shi Zhusan [4258 4376 0005], Shi Hongxi [4258 7703 3556], Ye Gongqi [5509 0361 3823], Xing Zhikang [6717 5267 1660] (female), Zhu Erpei [2612 1422 3099], Zhu Zongbao [2612 1350 5508], Xhu Songhua [2612 7313 5478], Hua Lianku

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[5478 5114 1145], Zhuang Xiaotian [8369 2556 1131], Qing Zhichun [1987 1807 4783], Liu Zhenyuan [0491 2182 0337], Liu Guilin [0491 2710 2651], Jiang Rong [3068 2837], Jiang Zemin [3068 3419 3046], Xu Youfang [6079 2589 2455], Sun Guizhang [1327 6311 3864], Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], Yan Tingchang [0917 1694 2490], Yan Jiadong [0917 1367 2767], Yang Di [2799 1029], Li Qishi [2621 0366 0013], Li Chuntao [2621 2504 3447], Li Xiaohang [2621 2556 5300], Li Xiangrui [2621 4382 3843], Li Zhaoji [2621 5128 1015], Wu Bangguo [0702 6721 0948], Wu Derang [0702 1795 6245], He Yousheng [0149 0645 5116], Shen Minkang [3088 2404 1660], Zhang Dinghong [1728 1353 7703], Lu Haiping [7120 3189 1627], Chen Zhili [7115 5267 4539] (female), Chen Tiedi [7115 6993 6611] (female), Chen Xianglin [7115 4382 7792], Lin Shunan [2651 2885 2809], Yu Pinfang [6735 0756 2455], Luo Shiqian [5012 0013 6197], Jin Zhuqing [6855 2691 7230], Zhou Congqing [0719 5115 3237], Zhao Yunjun [6392 0061 0193], Zhao Qizheng [6392 0796 2973], Zhao Dingyu [6392 1353 3768], Zhao Hengcan [6392 1854 3503], Hu Ruibang [5170 3843 6721], Yao Mingbao [1202 2494 1405], Gu Deng [7357 3597], Gu Chuanxun [7357 0278 6064], Qian Xuezhong [6929 1331 0022], Ni Tianzeng [0242 1131 1073], Ni Hongfu [0242 7703 4395], Xu Zhichao [1776, 1807 6389], Gao Wenkui [7559 2429 7608], Guo Benyu [6753 2609 3842], Huang Ju [7806 5468], Huang Yuejin [7806 6460 6855], Gong Xueping [7895 1331 1627], Zeng Qinghong [2582 1987 4767], and Pan Qichang [3382 0366 2490].

#### Namelist of Committee Alternate Members

OW122307 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of alternate members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee:

(Total 14 persons; Names are listed in order of the number of votes obtained)

Wang Cunlin [3769 1317 3829], Yang Huaiyuan [2799 2037 6678], Zhou Yusheng [0719 3254 3932] (female), Chen Shijia [7115 1102 1367], Xu Zuxiong [6079 4371 7160], Sun Ziyang [1327 1311 2254], Zou Shichang [6760 0013 2490], Gu Minzhi [7357 2404 5365] (female), Xiang Fengqi [4161 7685 4362] (female), Wang Daomin [3769 6670 3046], Ling Rong [0407 2837], Yan Yongjia [0917 3057 0857], Shi Yushu [0670 3768 2579] (female), and Li Yongfu [2621 1661 1133].

#### CPC Advisory Commission Namelist

OW122311 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of members of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Advisory Commission:

(Total 33 persons; names are listed in order of the number of strokes in surname)

Ding Gongliang [0002 0361 6852], Wang Jie [3767 2638], Fang Yang [2455 2254], Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443], Ai Ding [5337 0002], Liu Zhicheng [0491 1807 6134], Xu Buluo [6079 1580 3157], Ji Letian [4764 2867 1131], Li Zipu [2621 3320 0944], Wu Jian [0702 1696], Wu Liqi [0702 4539 1142], Yu Lin [0151 3829], Song Xinglu [1345 2502 6424], Zhang Hua [1728 5478], Zhang Shizhu [1728 0013 3796], Zhang Zhenhua [1728 2182 5478], Lu Tiefu [7120 6993 1133],



Chen Cuodong [7115 0948 2767], Chen Xizhang [7115 6932 4545], Xiao Che [5135 6508], Xiao Ka [5135 0595], Xiao Xichen [5135 5045 3819], Zhou Ke [0719 0344], Zhou Bo [0719 3134] (female), Zhao Xingzhi [6392 5887 1807], Hu Peiran [5170 3099 3544], Hou Renmin [0230 0088 3046], Gu Xunfang [7357 6064 2455], Tao Zhi [7118 2784], Dong Jiabang [5516 1367 6721], Fu Yifu [0265 0001 1133], Lu Guang [6727 0342], and Li Chongxun [7812 1504 8113].

#### Radio Hails Conclusion of Congress

OW071415 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "A New Stage, New Situation, New Level--Warm Congratulations on Successful Conclusion of Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress"]

[Text] After successfully completing the agenda, the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress came to a triumphant conclusion. Vividly manifesting inner-party democracy and unity, a thriving scene of young and old cadres supporting and cooperating prevailed throughout the congress. An inspiring militant call has come out of this solemn congress: Unite in the struggle to make Shanghai an open, multi-functional, and highly civilized modern socialist city! This is the common aspiration and glorious historical mission of all party members and people in the municipality.

In view of the new situation and mission, party organizations at all levels and all party members in the municipality should ask themselves the question: What can they do for our common undertaking? Every party organization and member may have a different way of contributing to the fighting goals put out by the municipal party congress. However, all will share a common point, that is, they should unify their thinking and action on the basis of the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the municipal party congress.

In view of the splendid blueprints of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we should be fully aware that the starting point of our march is different from the past. What is more important is that our major political guidelines have already been formulated from the central authorities down to Shanghai Municipality, and the road of (?advance) has been pointed out, providing a golden opportunity, favorable conditions, and popular support for carrying out Shanghai's Seventh 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan. In order to translate the party Central Committee's determination and the municipal party congress's requirements into concrete action, we must persistently place reform the first item on our agenda and go all out to speed up the pace of opening China to the outside world and promote the socialist modernization drive.

Although problems did crop up in the course of making reforms and opening China to the outside world, successes and merits brought about by the reform and the opening are obvious to all. We are convinced that the policy of opening the country to the outside world must (?be continued) and that the reform will succeed and the four modernizations program will be victorious. We shall hear more good tidings in the future.

In order to achieve the fighting goals put out by the municipal party congress, we must, in line with the party Central Committee's instruction, build socialism in both material and spiritual aspects. The focus of our current effort at building spiritual civilization is to improve party workstyle. It is necessary to achieve a fundamental improvement in this throughout the municipality. In particular, leading cadres and organs at various levels should play an exemplary role in this respect. As Marx said, one concrete action is better than a dozen programs. In improving party workstyle, we should not make empty talk, but do solid work. Communists, especially leading cadres, should concretely carry out the dictum of serving the people wholeheartedly. We must ensure that all party members concern themselves with party affairs and strictly observe party discipline. It is necessary to take strong and effective measures to intensify party building and check unhealthy tendencies and negative aspects in the party so that every party member can bring into full play his talents and live up to the honorable title of a communist in the course of making reforms and opening the country to the outside world, and that our great undertaking of modernization will always be in an invincible position.

To accomplish the great fighting goals put out by the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress is not the work of a single day. A thousand-li journey is started by taking the first step. Let us cherish the golden opportunity, imbue ourselves with confidence, face up to difficulty, and make persistent efforts, so that the pearl of Shanghai will radiate with socialist splendor in the Asian and Pacific region and the world over.

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CSO: 4005/535

EAST REGION

JIANG ZEMIN AT SHANGHAI WOMEN'S GATHERING

OW090546 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Colored flags were flying at the Shanghai indoor swimming pool on the afternoon of 8 March. Graceful swimming movements and aquatic ballet fascinated some 800 Chinese and foreign women happily gathering here to celebrate the 8 March Women's Day.

Shanghai's party and government leaders attended the gathering. They included Jiang Zemin, Chen Tiedi, Wu Ruolan, Zuo Ying, Li Zhaoji, Liu Zhenyuan, Ye Gongqi, Xie Lijuan, and Zhang Ruifang. On behalf of the municipal government, Major Jiang Zemin extended his festival greetings to the women present. He thanked women consuls, wives of consuls, foreign women experts, and foreign women students for their contributions to Shanghai's construction and to the promotion of friendship between Chinese people and the people of other countries. Xing Zhikang, chairman of the Municipal Women's Federation, also addressed the gathering.

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CSO: 4005/535

EAST REGION

JIANGSU HOLDS GRASSROOTS RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW130411 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee called a discussion meeting on urban grassroots party rectification in Nanjing from 6 to 8 March. The meeting called for concentrating efforts on enhancing party spirit, improving party style, and correcting unhealthy tendencies in the course of party rectification in the cities.

The meeting was attended by responsible persons of the office for guiding party rectification, as well as liaison officials stationed by the provincial party committee in all cities. Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Xing Bai, director of its office for guiding party rectification, and (Wang Yun), deputy leader of the inspection group in the office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, attended and spoke at the meeting.

There are over 15,000 grassroots party organizations, with a total of over 420,000 party members, in the cities in Jiangsu. Since party rectification last year, half the party organizations have basically completed, or have started, rectification, while the other half will carry out rectification by stages and in groups in the near future. Those who have completed rectification have achieved marked results through conscientious efforts to conduct effective education on party spirit and to correct shortcomings.

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CSO: 4005/535

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S NI XIANCE ATTENDS TELEVISED MEETING

OW031051 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government held a televised meeting at the Jiangxi Theater this afternoon to name six-good enterprises and to command the advanced units among 100 emulating factories for their remarkable economic results and achievements in enterprise consolidation.

Leading comrades attended today's televised meeting, including Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Jiang Zhuping, Zhao Zengyi, Liang Kaixuan, and Qian Jiaming. Also present were leading comrades of the provincial economic commission, the provincial leading group for enterprise consolidation, the provincial trade union council, various prefectures and cities, and departments directly under the provincial authority; comrades attending a provincial forum on economic work; and workers and staff members of some enterprises in Nanchang City, totaling more than 1,000 persons.

Comrade Jiang Zhuping presided over the meeting.

The meeting named 75 six-good enterprises, 250 advanced enterprises with good economic results, 39 advanced units with remarkable achievements in enterprise consolidation, and 52 outstanding units among the 100 emulating factories.

At the meeting, Vice Governor Qian Jiaming made a speech: Learn From and Catch Up With the Advanced, Strive to Set New Records, and Make Fresh Contributions to the State.

Qian Jiaming stressed: This is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. While striving for a steady, sustained, and balanced economic development, we must achieve the main goals set by the provincial people's government in industry and communications: the average per-capita increment of the province's total industrial output value is to be higher than the national average, and the improvement rates in quality and in major economic and technical indexes such as consumption are to be higher or better than the average of the same trades in other parts of the country; output value, taxes, profits, and revenues are to increase at the same time.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI INAUGURATES PARTY LIFE TV PROGRAM

OW211037 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] A special program, The Party Life, co-sponsored by the Organization Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Shanghai TV Station, will be aired by the latter via channel No. 8 at 1600 [0800 GMT] on Fridays, beginning today. This special program will provide grass-roots party organizations with teaching materials for party classes, convey news of activities within the party, exchange experience in building the party organizationally at the grass-roots level, publicize the party's fine traditions as well as outstanding party members' exemplary deeds and advanced thinking, and contain lectures on basic knowledge about the party.

In a recent circular, the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee asks party organizations at all levels to have party members watch this program. They are also requested to make comments on the contents and form of this program and give suggestions on how to improve it.

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CSO: 4005/535



EAST REGION

SHANDONG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

SK022308 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] The fifth enlarged plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held in Jinan from 25 February to 1 March. Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, delivered a speech at the session. The session unanimously adopted a report on rectifying party style given by Li Farong, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Comrade Li Changan said in his speech: The task of prime importance in rectifying the party style is still to solve problems of understanding, in particular in the understanding of leading cadres at all levels. One year and 7 months remain for us to attain the goal of bringing about a fundamental improvement in party style and social conduct in 5 years as set forth by the 12th National Party Congress. CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels and all comrades of the party should have a sense of urgency, and redouble their efforts to push the work of rectifying party style to a new stage.

Comrade Li Changan urged: In rectifying party style, we should grasp the key areas, give prominence to major points, and solve practical problems in a down-to-earth manner. We should examine and correct individualism characterized by power abuse for selfish gains, bureaucracy characterized by irresponsibility, and political liberalism. Party organizations at all levels should put improvement of party style high in their agenda, and their principal responsible comrades should attend to it personally. Leading comrades should act as examples, set strict demands on themselves, and voluntarily subject themselves to the supervision of the masses. The functional role of discipline inspection organs should be fully performed, and the correct enforcement of the duties and responsibilities of discipline inspection cadres should be guaranteed.

Comrade Li Farong in his report set forth three requirements on how to make the province's improvement of party style successful this year. First, it is necessary to resolutely correct the various unhealthy trends still existing at present, sternly deal with the serious ones, and achieve actual results in this endeavor this year. Second, it is necessary to carry out in-depth

education on party spirit and party discipline and further raise the people's awareness in rectifying party style. Third, it is necessary to strictly strengthen party discipline. In the first half of this year we should strengthen discipline in provincial and prefectural organs, and in the latter half we should strengthen it in county organs. This work should be combined with the investigation and handling of major and serious cases. Party members who are found to have violated discipline and the law to a serious extent should be handled strictly to ensure that everyone is equal before party discipline, administrative discipline, and state law.

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CSO: 4005/535

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE NAMED

OW130327 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of members of the Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee.

(Fifty persons in all, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Wan Lianghu [8001 5328 3337], Wei Xiuyun [7279 4423 0061] (female), Wang Wen-jing [3769 2429 2417], Wang Guoqing [3769 0948 7230], Wang Jingde [3769 2417 1795], Wang Yali [3769 7161 7787] (female), Shi Tao [4258 3447], Ye Lianjun [0673 6647 0971], Tian Baolin [3944 5508 7207], Zhu Yaai [2612 0068 1947] (female), Zhu Daren [2612 6671 0086], Ren Donggao [0117 2639 7559], Hua Yequan [5478 2814 0356], Zhuang Guoqing [8369 0948 1906], Liu Xinchang [0491 2450 2490], Qi Chuanliang [7871 0278 5328], Jiang Jiangyuan [3068 0256 0337], Sun Gang [1327 0474], Sun Weiguo [1327 5898 0948], Du Dihua [2629 2769 5478] (female), Yang Qing [2799 7230], Li Keyuan [2621 0344 3220], Yu Yuanhao [0151 3293 3185], Zou Jingxin [6760 2529 3512], Ying Beiyi [2019 5563 0308] (female), Zheng Dinghong [1728 1353 7703], Chen Lin [7115 2651], Chen Zhangmei [7115 2222 1188] (female), Shao Youmin [6730 2589 3046], Mao Zhiqiong [5403 1807 8825] (female), Yu Ming [6735 2492], Yi Shenglong [2496 5116 7893], Jin Xiaolin [6855 2556 2651], Zhao Jian [6392 7003], Zhao Hongyuan [6392 3163 0337], Hu Luyi [5170 4845 3354] (female), Yu Pengnian [0205 1756 1628], Yu Dexiong [0205 1795 7160], Jiang Renkui [1203 0088 1145], Gu Jianing [7357 1367 1337] (female), Xu Minhua [1776 2404 5478] (female), Guo Ge [6753 2047], Tan Baoyi [6151 1405 5030], Huang Hanwen [7806 3352 2429], Liang Guangbi [2733 0342 3880] (female), Jiang Qigeng [5592 0366 5087], Fu Leibiao [0265 7191 1753], Lei Jianhui [7191 6015 6540] (female), Qu Yunbao [4234 0061 1405], and Wei Jimin [7614 1015 3046].

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR DISCUSSES SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK

OW140133 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The first council of the provincial federation of social science societies held its second plenary meeting in Hangzhou today. At the meeting, awards were given to those who have made outstanding achievements in social science.

Those attending the meeting included Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, and Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Xue Jue made an important speech at the meeting. After dealing briefly with the province's ideas for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, he pointed out: During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, there will be a number of major theoretical and practical questions for social scientists to study with concerted efforts, such as how to integrate planned regulation with market regulation to develop a planned commodity economy; the question of readjusting the production setup and the investment structure; how to raise and make good use of funds for investment to step up technical transformation during the Seventh 5-Year Plan; the question of opening to the outside world; how to strengthen the development of intellectual resources and the training of qualified personnel; and how to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization.

He hoped that social scientists would make great efforts to effectively do their research on major projects in order to devote their intellect and wisdom to the economic and social development of the province.

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CSO: 4005/535

EAST REGION

JIANGSU ACHIEVES UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

OW121912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Nanjing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Jiangsu in East China has become the second Chinese province to achieve universal primary education, a task set for the country before 1990.

Liaoning Province, in the northeast, announced the fulfillment of the task in January.

Jiangsu is one of China's better developed areas. For five years running, its gross industrial and agricultural output value has topped all the other provinces.

In 1984, the Provincial People's Congress passed a local decree on the need for universal primary education, the first of its kind in China.

The provincial government has spent 700 million yuan in the past five years improving primary school facilities. Meanwhile, the total expenditure on primary education has doubled, according to the provincial education bureau today.

In addition, the government has retrained primary school teachers who were deemed lacking in qualifications.

Now, the province has 37 schools to train primary school teachers, including twelve built in the past few years.

The province plans to achieve universal nine-year compulsory education in the next five years, the bureau said.

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CSO: 4005/535

EAST REGION

YOUNGER LEADERS RECRUITED FOR SHANGHAI DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

OW130341 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] In implementing proposals by the respective central committees of democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce on recruiting new leaders to strengthen leading bodies, democratic parties and the municipal federation of industry and commerce have recruited a number of new leaders aged between 40 and 50 as vice chairmen, secretaries general, and deputy secretaries general over the past half year and more. At a meeting held by the United Front Work Department under the municipal party committee this afternoon, leaders of various democratic parties and the municipal federation of industry and commerce exchanged experience in this respect.

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CSO: 4005/535



EAST REGION

SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE VIEWS URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HK270411 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Shanghai's urban cultural development has been a topic attracting growing attention recently, according to SOCIETY, a bimonthly magazine published by a Shanghai university. The following are excerpts of the articles it carried on this subject.

As economic reform proceeds, people have come to realize the impact of non-economic factors on its development. One of these is culture, its tradition, its quality and structure and people's psychological reaction to it. Without an advanced culture, China cannot expect to achieve its modernization goal. And as the country's largest city, Shanghai should contribute to the nation's cultural development.

Discussion of Shanghai's cultural development boils down to four main points:

--Reform has raised questions about cultural development. Socialist modernization not only means rising income, but also all-round social progress. For more than three decades, China's economic model has been a highly monopolized one, and consequently the concept of culture has grown to suit the economic model.

The commodity economy--what Westerners call market economy--used to be regarded as capitalist in character, but reform has proved the past belief wrong and has brought many new ideas. How to change some of the old concepts that most Chinese have accepted for long is a problem for culture to tackle.

--The State Council has approved Shanghai for development as China's largest and most modern port city, as a trade, finance and information centre and as a focus for scientific and technological research. General Secretary of the party Hu Yaobang said Shanghai should become the number one metropolis in East Asia, but it should be noted that if Shanghai has poorly developed culture, it can hardly qualify for its role in other fields.

Shanghai was the birthplace of the "new culture" in the 1930's but its present status leaves much to be desired. The city's cultural facilities are lagging behind its industrial development. Hardly any new libraries, museums or recreational centres have been built during the past 30 years.

Shanghai has 171 theatres and cinemas, 13 centres for children, 46 public parks, two large-scale entertainment centres, dozens of cultural stations for the people--which provide relatively simply facilities for sports and games and books and magazines--and more than a thousand sports facilities, including swimming pools, skating rinks, tennis courts and gyms. But most of these were built in the 1920's and 30's and their design and quality show their age. The few built after 1949 are also backward and cannot meet today's demand.

Shanghai is now one of the country's most important open cities, but foreigners often feel bored there because there are too few places to go for entertainment. According to travel agency statistics, the number of days tourists spend in Shanghai has been decreasing for the past couple of years. An open city with so few attractions means nothing to visitors.

--Shanghai should do its share in preserving and improving Chinese culture. After more than 30 years of socialist construction, China is becoming an industrialized society. Its modernization drive poses a great and fundamental challenge to traditional Chinese culture and its open policy has led to people's being exposed to the outside world more than ever before. How to absorb the best of foreign culture while keeping Chinese culture alive and distinct is another question that has emerged during the reform.

--The media should be further improved. Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee, General Secretary Hu has repeatedly pointed out that the media should not exaggerate class struggle. The media should take it as their goal to contribute to the modernization drive. For this purpose, they should work out long-term, comprehensive and stable strategies, including immediate and middle-term goals, and should co-operate with other forces in society to create a cultural environment that suits the modernization drive.

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CSO: 4005/535

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS STREAMLINE STAFFS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] After merging the prefecture with the municipality and subordinating the counties to the latter, Hunan's Hengyang Shi lost no time in coming to grips with organizational streamlining and arranging jobs for people made redundant by administrative simplification. By late 1985, 903 redundant staff members in the seven counties run by the municipality and organizations directly under it have been assigned jobs. Of those 903 people, almost 400 were taken care of by organizations directly under the municipality, representing 34.5 percent of all redundancies in such organizations. Organizations directly under the counties made job arrangements for the remaining 500 people or so, or 82 percent of all redundancies in county-level organizations. Of the seven counties in the municipality, five have succeeded in limiting their establishment to the set limits.

Before the prefectural government merged with the municipal government, the total number of workers in party and government organizations was 3,727. After the merger in 1983, 1,340 employees became redundant. The Hengyang CPC committee and municipal government believed that to eliminate organizational "over-staffing," they must first put a ceiling on the establishment of all agencies. They promptly passed the establishment plans drawn up by the establishment commission and issued them to the agencies for implementation. The CPC committee and municipal government also announced four rules: a unit exceeding its authorized size must not take in more personnel; when a unit with fewer workers than its authorized size proposes to increase its personnel, it must approach the organization, personnel and labor departments which will then specify the people from a particular over-staffed agency whom it can hire. That way everybody gets to share the burden of taking care of redundant workers; when a unit which has filled every opening in its authorized establishment proposes to improve its personnel structure, it must reduce workers first before adding new ones; when a worker or cadre is transferred into or hired by an agency without permission from the department in charge, the agencies concerned will not process the formalities necessary for the employee to get paid.

To make sure administrative streamlining is really carried out, the municipal CPC committee and government formulated an "over-staffing reduction" plan and set up a group under the deputy party secretary and chairman of the

establishment commission to deal with this task. Based on over-staffing conditions in the units, they arranged them in order of importance and urgency and offered them suggestions. They also demanded that units properly carried out their ideological work with regard to displaced workers, helped solve their practical difficulties, and actively supported and encouraged cadres to work in grassroots enterprises.

If cadres are not given jobs, administrative streamlining remains empty talk. Realizing this, the municipal CPC committee and government used a variety of methods to place redundant workers in jobs. Citywide, 132 people who either had been involved in political or legal work before or were suited for such work were transferred to political and legal agencies, 115 young cadres, graduates from assorted vocational schools, went to the districts, villages and towns to be leading cadres, 170 redundant workers were assigned to such new units as packaging companies, food manufacturing plants and breweries, 200 others joined grassroots enterprises and institutions, and almost 100 cadres originally from municipal or county organizations were put to work in individual commercial management, price inspection, statistical and sample surveying, grassroots tax collection and other tasks in economic supervision. Tertiary industry run by the municipality absorbed an additional 128 cadres. After investigating the conditions of the graduates of teachers' training institutions and working teachers who were assigned to organizations in recent years, the municipal CPC committee and government worked out a plan to return these people to their original units. Arrangements were also made for the retirement or resignation of over 70 cadres in county- and municipality-level organizations. Together these measures effectively facilitated the drive to reduce over-staffing.

The elimination of over-staffing has made it easier to introduce structural changes in organizational personnel; the age and educational mix of workers has been improved and the ratio of service personnel has also become more reasonable. Thirty-eight agencies in Hengshan County which had a relatively small number of workers and were physically centralized decided to operate staff cafeterias jointly with county CPC committee and government organizations, putting an end to the practice of every little agency running its full range of services. The seven counties in the municipality have not only lowered their staffing level but also made arrangements for over 200 cadres to take a leave of absence to receive educational training.

Administrative streamlining in Hengyang has prompted changes in the way organizations function and deployed redundant workers so that cadres' talents are now put to reasonable use. A large number of cadres have left municipal and county organizations to the benefit of grassroots construction. Hunan's establishment commission has recently decided to popularize throughout the province as soon as possible Hengyang's experience in streamlining administrative organizations and settling redundant workers.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE ENDS 10 MAR

HK140730 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on discipline inspection work which concluded on the afternoon of 10 March pointed out that CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must penetratingly implement the latest important instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities on correcting party style and the spirit of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. They must mobilize and organize the forces of the whole party and whole society to realize a fundamental turn for better in party style in the whole province on schedule.

This 6-day conference was held by the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and attended by the secretaries of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city discipline inspection commissions and responsible persons of the CPC committees of the organs directly under the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government and the discipline inspection groups of 29 departments and bureaus. The conference conveyed the spirit of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and discussed the gist of discipline inspection work in the whole province in 1986. The conference pointed out that the whole province should stress grasping four aspects of discipline inspection work this year:

1. It is necessary to concentrate forces to correct several kinds of unhealthy trends. In conjunction with the realities of their own departments and units, leadership organs at all levels of the province, prefectures, and counties must select the typical examples which seriously impair the interests of the state and people and openly deal with them.
2. It is essential to step up the investigation and handling of the big and important cases. Moreover, we must continuously crack down on the serious economic crimes such as smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, speculation, swindling, graft, theft, blackmail, and offering or receiving bribes.
3. It is imperative to straighten out party discipline and other discipline, to conduct investigations, and to abide by discipline.

4. We must use rotational training by stages and in groups and organize the party members and cadres to seriously study the party constitution, guiding principles, and basic Marxist theory. On the basis of studies, we must straighten out discipline and carry out regular activities in an organization.

The conference demanded: Party organizations at all levels must seriously implement the principle of simultaneously grasping two civilizations and give prominence to straightening out party style so that the whole party will grasp party style. Leadership organs and leading cadres must set an example in the course of correcting party style.

Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the conference.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU DEPUTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

HK140643 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpts] In his speech delivered at a provincial discipline inspection work meeting on 10 March, Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that party organizations at all levels in the province, particularly those of provincial organs, must make continuous efforts to straighten out party style in an effective and down-to-earth manner in accordance with the principle of resolutely and continuously straightening out party style.

Comrade Ding Tingmo first affirmed the achievements party organizations at all levels in the province have made in straightening out party style over the past few years, and since the first half of last year in particular. He said that this has played an active role in improving party style and the general social mood.

He said that a good situation has now appeared in straightening out party style and correcting malpractices, so we must have confidence in bringing out a basic turn for the better in party style.

Comrade Ding Tingmo said that in order to achieve good results in straightening out the party style of provincial organs, the provincial CPC committee demanded that provincial organs, while earnestly studying central leading comrades' speeches and several documents issued by the central leadership recently, must properly carry out the following tasks.

1. They must conduct comparison and examination in accordance with the spirit of relevant central documents and must complete reports before the end of June. They must examine all problems which may be discovered and correct mistakes in the course of examination.
2. They must pay serious attention to investigating and dealing with important major cases.
3. They must strengthen education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline.

4. They must enforce discipline and resolutely implement the recent regulations stipulated by the central leadership on prohibiting party and government organs and cadres from doing business and running enterprises; on prohibiting cadres from using public funds to travel, to entertain guests, and to send gifts to others; on curbing the malpractice of arbitrarily sending people to visit foreign countries; and on selecting and employing cadres in strict accordance with the party's principles.

In his speech Ding Tingmo emphatically pointed out that to strive for a basic turn for the better in party style, it is necessary for the whole party to grasp the improvement of party style. The provincial CPC committee demanded that leading cadres above county level must set an example and dare to intervene in and deal with matters related to others' party style. Discipline inspection organs at all levels must strengthen the building of their own contingent and upgrade discipline inspection work to a new level in straightening out party style. CPC committees at all levels must pay serious attention to discipline inspection work and create necessary conditions for properly carrying out discipline inspection work. It is necessary to mobilize and organize political and legal, organizational, propaganda, journalistic, auditing, financial, industrial, and commercial departments and units to cooperate with party discipline inspection organs and make joint efforts to straighten out party style. Meanwhile, it is necessary to firmly grasp the struggle against serious economic crimes.

Comrade Ding Tingmo stressed that straightening out party style is a long-term task, so that we must establish the idea of waging the struggle for a long time, strengthen and improve political and ideological work, and make the education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline a regular system. Provided that we persist in building the two civilizations simultaneously and in a down-to-earth manner, we can build party organizations at all levels in the province even better.

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CSO: 4005/534

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL PARTY ISSUES

HK160243 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A 7-day provincial forum on building rural grassroots party organizations concluded in Kunming on 15 March.

The meeting held that as a result of work done by party organizations at all levels since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the great majority of the province's party organizations and party members are good or relatively good. However, we must realize that in the new situation in reforms and opening up, there are also many problems in the rural party organizations. The organizational life system of some of them is not on a sound basis. Some are weak and lax and even paralyzed. Party organizations at all levels must pay attention to these problems and solve them in the course of party rectification and regular education.

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CSO: 4005/534

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN SETS TASKS FOR GRASSROOTS RECTIFICATION

HK020241 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee's group for guiding party rectification held a meeting of party rectification office directors of prefectural and city CPC committees in Chengdu from 25 to 27 February, to sum up grassroots party rectification in the previous period and make arrangements for the coming period. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech.

The meeting held: Grassroots party rectification work is proceeding healthily in Sichuan. By mid-February, the great majority of the 61,300 party organizations in districts, townships, towns, basic-level enterprises and other undertakings, and urban neighborhoods had completed the study, and they will switch to comparison and examination in March. A number of these units have already completed comparison and examination. Over 95 percent of the 320,000 party members involved have taken part in party rectification study.

Comrade Nie Ronggui stressed the following three points regarding how to do a good job in the next period of party rectification:

1. Regard straightening out party style as the focal point in grassroots party rectification and ensure that this imbues the whole process of rectification.
2. Closely integrate party rectification with implementation of document no. 1 of 1986 issued by the CPC Central Committee and State Council. Party rectification should stimulate the second stage of reforms in the rural areas and promote economic development there.
3. Continue to strengthen leadership over party rectification work and ensure good quality in the work.

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CSO: 4005/534

SOUTHWEST REGION

RELIGIOUS PRAYER CEREMONY ENDS IN LHASA

HK030529 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 11-day Lhasa traditional prayer meeting ended on 26 February in a ceremony of [words indistinct]. Great Master Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, honorary President of the Buddhist Association of China, went to Dazhao temple to attend the closing ceremony.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; and leading comrades of Lhasa City accompanied Great Master Bainqen to Dazhao temple and watched the ceremony.

On the afternoon of 26 February, accompanied by regional party and government responsible comrades Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Raidi and Doje Cering, Great Master Bainqen went to a place near the Lhasa river to take part in the monks' religious activities.

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NORTHEAST REGION

FIFTH LIAONING PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

SK130545 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously in Shenyang this afternoon. Major items on the agenda of this session are to hear and discuss a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; to hear a report on the motions work; to attend as nonvoting delegates the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; to hear a report on the work of the provincial government; and to conduct a by-election for secretary general, and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over today's meeting and delivered an opening speech. He urged that through this session, the CPPCC should further play its role as a comprehensive bank of talented people, actively offer suggestions and efforts for the building of the two civilizations and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and more successfully perform its functions of political consultation and democratic supervision. He also called for efforts to turn this session into a democratic, united, and successful one.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government, including Li Zemin, Xie Huangtian, and Bai Lichen, were invited to the opening ceremony.

Attending were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee: Chen Enfeng, Chen Yanzhi, Niu Pingfu, Yu Jingqing, Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Zhao Longtao, Gu Xueqiu, Ma Longxiang, Yue Weichun, and Liu Qingkui. Wei Zhi, former vice chairman, and Sun Yibei, former secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended as nonvoting delegates. Standing Committee members and members attending the opening ceremony totaled 463 people.

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, Yu Jingqing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, gave a work report to the session.

At today's meeting, (Qiu Fu), vice chairman of the motions work committee, delivered a report on the motions work of the Third and the Fourth Sessions of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. Chairmen of various city CPPCC Committees attended as nonvoting delegates.



NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

Zhang Zhengde Presides

SK100226 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened in Shenyang on 8 March. Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, participating members heard and approved the report given by Xie Huangtian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, with regard to the status of affairs of congress deputies and the qualification examination of candidates for supplementary deputies. They approved as valid the election for the 23 deputies to the 6th provincial People's Congress. They heard the report given by Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, with regard to the proposed agenda for the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and with regard to the proposed namelist of the session's presidium and secretary general. They also heard the explanations concerning the readjustment of members of the motion examination committee and the budget committee and concerning the draft provisions of the provincial industrial and commercial administration.

At the meeting, Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech to relay the spirit of the national conference on political science and law.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Wang Guangzhong, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Cui Ronghan.

Attending the meeting as observers were Sun Guyuan, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Yang Wenbin), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons from the departments concerned of the provincial People's Government and from the People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities.

Meeting Ends

SK120014 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress ended in Shenyang today. At the plenary session held this afternoon, the participants adopted the various items on the agenda and drafts examined by members. Meeting participants accepted the request of Comrade (Qi Yong) to resign from the post of member of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Appointment letters were issued at the meeting to directors of various departments and bureaus and chairmen of various commissions under the provincial People's Government as well as the vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, who were appointed by the 17th and the 18th Standing Committee meetings.

Wang Wenming, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Attending the meeting were Zhang Zhengde, Xie Huangtian, Zhang Tiejun, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, Cui Ronghan, and 48 members. Attending the meeting as observers were Wen Zhizhen, vice governor of the province; Sun Guyuan, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Wang Wenbiao), deputy procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible comrades of relevant departments of the provincial People's Government and responsible comrades of various city People's Congress Standing Committees.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPPCC HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK100347 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] This morning, the 5th Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 16th Standing Committee meeting. Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting.

Through discussions, the meeting participants adopted a decision on convening the fifth plenary session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee on 12 March, and adopted the schedules for this session.

(Liu Qinggui), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, gave an explanation on personnel changes and on electing additional members and members to fill the vacancies through consultations, the meeting decided to elect 23 additional CPPCC Committee members, and adopted a suggestion on conducting by-elections for a secretary general and Standing Committee members, which will be submitted to the plenary session for examination and discussions.

After discussion, the meeting adopted in principle a work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, which will be submitted to the plenary session for examination and discussions, and adopted reports on other relevant matters.

Attending the meeting were Chen Enfeng, Chen Yanzhi, Niu Pingfu, (Xu Jingqing), Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Zhao Longtao, Gu Xueqiu, Ma Longxiang, and Yue Weichun, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

The namelist of the additional and supplementary members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee is given in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames: (Yu Duanlin), (You Longjiang), (Wang Hong) female, (Wang Tingxi), (Wang Chunshan), (Qi Erjia), Xu Hongwen, (Wu Qiucui), (Song Shushen), (He Houde), (Li Nian) female, (Li Benxiu), (Zhou Benlie), (Xiang Chungui), (Huang Guoda), (Yang Guanying) Hui nationality, (Tong Xingzhi) Hui nationality, (Kemoerbagen) Mongolian nationality, (Xu Yousheng), (Xian Yingnian), (Fang Shunong), (Zhen Guangyi), and (Yan Chonghui).

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING MEETING DISCUSSES BUILDING 3d CADRES' ECHELON

SK120220 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial experience-exchange meeting on building the third echelon of cadres concluded in Liaoyang City on 8 March. The meeting pointed out that, hereafter, our province should put its work emphasis of building the third echelon on training young reserve cadres and upgrading their quality in an all-round way in order to build a cadres' contingent which has both good morality and ability, a large number of members, and a reasonable structure, and cannot only accept the demand for the immediate readjustment of leading bodies, but also meet the demand for building leading bodies on a long-term basis, in order to continuously renew the rank of reserve cadres.

The meeting opened on 4 March with the participation of responsible comrades from the organizational departments of 13 cities, including Shenyang, Dalian, and Anshan. At the meeting, these comrades exchanged their experiences gained in this regard. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the departments and commissions of the provincial CPC Committee.

At the meeting, Shan Wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the organizational department under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech, in which he stressed: The future emphasis of the work in building the third cadres' echelon will be changed from the practice of selecting cadres on a large scale into that of paying attention to both selecting cadres and training cadres in order to upgrade their quality; from the practice of chiefly building cadres' ranks into that of paying attention to both building cadres' ranks and establishing systems of personnel affairs; and from the practice of paying attention to the quality of individual into that of paying attention to both the quality of individual and the structure of their ranks. In training reserve cadres, it is imperative to uphold the principle of paying attention to both morality and ability and training them in an all-round way. At present, attention should be paid to conducting education on ideals, party spirit, and discipline among them on the one hand, and attention should also be paid to enabling them to study and master the basic theories of Marxism on the other hand, in order to prevent them from getting lost under a new or complicated circumstance.

In his speech, he emphatically pointed out: In the first half of 1986, we should regard as a main task the work of selecting and training the reserve cadres of the party and government organs at or above the county level and should achieve a breakthrough progress in this regard.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING MEETING DISCUSSES PARTY STYLE

SK130131 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of cadres of the provincial-level organs in Shenyang on the morning of 11 March. The meeting called on the provincial-level organs to seek unity of thinking, define targets, strengthen confidence, and make concerted efforts in order to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style and to really set an example to the whole province. With the Liaoning People's Theater as the main assembly hall, five supplementary assembly sites were set up. Attending the meeting were more than 5,000 people, including leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; and party-member cadres of the provincial-level departments and bureaus.

Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report entitled "The Provincial-level Organs Should Set an Example to the Whole Province in Straightening Out Party Style."

In his report, Comrade Sun Qi, first of all, reported the situation in which the provincial-level organs straightened out party style in the previous period.

He said: Over the past 3 months, the provincial-level organs have made initial achievements in straightening out party style and eliminating some ideological problems concerning straightening out party style, and have enhanced their confidence in straightening out party style and a sense of responsibility for taking the lead in the work through conscientiously studying and carrying out the guidelines of the documents of the central authorities and the guidelines of the speeches delivered by the central leading comrades at the meeting of cadres of central organs, and through making comparison and examinations. Some serious problems concerning party style have been investigated, and some of them are being solved. In view of the general situation, the situation of straightening out party style in the provincial-level organs is good. But the development of the work is uneven. About two-thirds of all units do not really go into action. Even the units that have done a good job in straightening out party style still lag far short of the demands for realizing a

fundamental turn for the better in party style. Although these problems, which involve only a few departments and party-member cadres, are non-essentials, they with great corrosive influence have brought about bad influence to the political work, have brought about damages to the images of the party and the government as well as the prestige of the leading organs, and have interfered with the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. Thus, every communist party member should draw the following few lessons. First, party members should always remember the lofty ideal of realizing communism. Second, they should never forget the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. Third, they should never forget the party's discipline.

In his speech, Comrade Sun Qi set forth specific demands for further achieving the work of straightening out party style in the provincial-level organs.

He said: This year, the leading organs at the provincial, city, and county levels, and some 500 large and medium-sized enterprises should be the first in realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style. In order to realize this work, the provincial CPC Committee urged that upon the conclusion of the meeting the provincial-level organs should take the previous-stage work of straightening out party style as the basis to further go into action and to concentrate energy on grasping some major tasks. They should concentrate time and energy on studying documents, investigating problems, straightening out unhealthy practices, and establishing the system of responsibility for straightening out party style in order to further enhance their confidence in straightening out party style, a sense of responsibility for straightening out unhealthy practices, and their initiative and awareness of straightening out party style.

Efforts should be made to achieve the investigation work with a focus on investigating leading organs, the leading cadres at and above the department and bureau levels, and the units and individuals with serious unhealthy practices. Leaders should take the lead in carrying out the investigation work. As for investigating the provincial-level organs, the leading cadres at the provincial level, and the responsible comrades of the departments, commissions, and bureaus should take the lead in carrying out the investigation work. The units and individuals should consciously rectify the existing unhealthy practices through investigation and actively wash away their own impurities in order to set a good example for the entire cadres.

On the basis of studying documents and carrying out investigations, we should firmly attend to rectifying unhealthy practices. We should rapidly straighten out the unhealthy practices that should be corrected instead of waiting or relying on others to do it. We should also set up some essential rules and regulations for making investigations and straightening out the unhealthy practices in order to block all loopholes.

We should conscientiously and seriously investigate and handle major and appalling cases, we should break through obstacles, bravely face difficulties, put the stress on party spirit instead of stressing face-saving, and handle the cases impartially. If found involved, all organizations and cadres, regardless of their levels, must have their problems firmly handled. It is



necessary to strictly enforce the party's policies. We must rely on the masses and avoid raising a hue and cry in thoroughly investigating the cases. At the same time, we should not allow everyone to pass the test without careful, individual screening. We must pay attention to draw clear demarcation lines in applying policies. We should enhance the education on party spirit among party members, pay close attention to the party's organizational activities, and strengthen our leadership over the work of straightening out party style.

The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has designated Comrades Li Guixian, Sun Qi, and Li Zemin to concentrate major efforts on grasping party style; Comrades Chen Suzhi and Gao Zi to spare no efforts on grasping party style; and other Standing Committee members to grasp party style from different angles in line with their own professional work. The provincial CPC Committee has organized a leading group in charge of straightening out party style in the provincial-level organs and established offices in charge of the work.

The provincial CPC Committee called on the principal responsible comrades of the leading party groups and the party committees of the provincial-level organs to concentrate efforts on straightening out party style. All units should grasp their own prominent unhealthy practices and solve the problems one after another in order to ensure that the straightening out of unhealthy practices will not become a mere formality.

Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also delivered a speech at the meeting.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES 6 MARCH

SK070533 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded in Changchun this afternoon. Huo Mingguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's joint session. After conducting earnest discussion and fully airing their views, members to the meeting approved a report on the work of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, a report by the Credentials Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on examination of the credentials of deputies, a draft namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, a draft namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Motions Examination Committee of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, a draft namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Budget Examination Committee of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and a draft schedule of the session.

The meeting also approved a decision on designating the week between 12 and 18 April every year as the tree-planting week of Jilin Province.

Attending the meeting were Zhao Xiu, chairman, and Huo Mingguang, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Lin, Wang Jiren, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Renqinzhomusu, Zhu Jinghang, and Xu Yuancun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending as observers were Liu Shulin, provincial vice governor, Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and responsible comrades of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN COMMEMORATES SOVIET REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS

SK230212 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Tomorrow is the 63th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. This morning, responsible comrades of the provincial and Changchun City People's Governments and the Jilin Provincial Branch of the China-USSR Friendship Association gathered in front of the Soviet Red Army martyrs' monument in the Changchun City People's Square to mourn and present wreaths to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the anti-fascist war.

The satin ribbons on the wreaths read "Eternal Glory to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who laid down their lives in the anti-fascist war."

Attending the wreath-presenting ceremony were Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the provincial government and president of the Jilin Provincial Branch of the China-USSR Friendship Association; (Zhu Wenyu), vice president of the branch; and (Zhang Mingyuan), vice mayor of Changchun City.

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CSO: 4005/524

10 April 1986

## NORTHEAST REGION

## HEILONGJIANG CPC OFFICIAL'S REPORT ON PARTY STYLE

SK120846 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] This morning at a conference on rectifying party style held by the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, Wang Fei, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, gave a report entitled "Clearly Understand the Situation, Clearly Define the Tasks, and Unswervingly Bring About a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style."

Comrade Wang Fei said: More than 3 years have elapsed since the 12th National Party Congress issued the call for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style in 5 years. To realize this call on schedule is a task we must fulfill. The provincial CPC Committee has decided on the following targets to be achieved this year in improving party style: the provincial organs should be the first to fundamentally improve party style, and the organs directly under cities, prefectures and counties should basically bring about a fundamental improvement in their party style. According to the requirements of the provincial CPC committee, the criteria for a fundamental turn for the better in party style are: 1) whether or not party members have enhanced their party spirit, have corrected their ideological individualism and other unhealthy tendencies, such as power abuse for selfish gain, and have overcome their economic egoism; and whether or not leading bodies have improved their combat strength, have had the courage to pay attention to and correct their work, 2) whether or not party members have enforced discipline strictly and have eliminated their political liberalism and organizational factionalism; and whether party organizations have improved their combat strength, 3) whether or not party members have created an atmosphere for study, and have established the study style of integrating theory with practice; and whether or not cadres in particular leading cadres, have improved their political awareness and professional competence, and 4) whether or not party members have raised their work efficiency and eliminated bureaucracy.

Comrade Wang Fei said: This year is the key one for fundamentally improving party style. In order to fulfill the tasks for this purpose, the whole party should exert concerted efforts to tackle problems in a comprehensive manner. CPC committees and governments at all levels, as well as all departments should pay attention to improving party style. This year the focus should be placed on improving the party style of provincial organs so that they will set an example for the whole province and lead the cities, prefectures, and

counties in improving party style. Conscientious attention should be paid and solid work done in solving every problem of every department. Solid work should be performed in the following fields:

1. Effective measures should be adopted to conscientiously correct various unhealthy trends. We should consider the elimination of unhealthy trends the most important task in improving party style, and grasp it firmly and successfully. We should properly solve the problems of power abuse for selfish gain, political liberalism, economic law and discipline violation, serious bureaucratic workstyle, and appointing people by favoritism in the field of organizational work. All localities and departments should proceed from their actual conditions, clearly define the major problems they will correct, solve them in a planned and systematic manner, and strive to eliminate within this year all the unhealthy trends that the masses are most dissatisfied with. The six leading bodies at the provincial level, and party and government leading bodies at and above the county level should successfully carry out democratic activities, examine themselves by making comparisons, earnestly correct their own unhealthy tendencies and their problems arising in the course of improving party style, and take the lead in correcting their own problems and daring to tackle hard and difficult cases.

2. Efforts should be stepped up to investigate and handle cases involving law and discipline violations, and deal stern blows to serious economic crimes. Key objects to be investigated and dealt with are leading cadres and leading cadres at the county level or above, in particular those directly under the province, leading cadres at and above the prefectural level and their children, and some well-known persons, who violate law and discipline. In the meantime, we should also investigate and punish those who go against the wind by committing mistakes themselves while checking on those of others, and who take a laissez-faire attitude, are not effective, and refuse to handle unhealthy trends and law and discipline violations, or even support, connive with, and shield them. In investigating and handling cases involving discipline violations, all localities should have the courage to remove all obstacles and carry it out through to the end. They should adhere to the principle that everybody is equal before law and discipline. All cases, no matter who is implicated, should be thoroughly investigated and strictly handled.

3. Intensive efforts should be made to conduct education on party spirit and conscientiously straighten out discipline. Under the unified leadership of CPC committees at various levels, discipline inspection commissions, our organization, propaganda, and other relevant departments should work in close coordination to carry out this work. Focusing on the education on four have's, we should educate party members on party spirit, party style, and party discipline.

Comrade Wang Fei concluded: The current situation in improving party style is very good. We should seize this opportunity and encourage the whole party to exert concerted efforts. In this way we will be able to fulfill this year's tasks for improving party style and achieve, as soon as possible, a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG COMMEMORATES SOVIET RED ARMY MARTYRS

SK230218 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Today is the 63th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. On the morning of 22 February, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, the provincial Sino-USSR Friendship Association laid wreaths at the tombs of and monuments to the Soviet Red Army martyrs. The satin ribbons of the wreaths read: "Eternal glory to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who sacrificed themselves in the Anti-Fascist War."

Attending the wreath-laying ceremony were He Shoulun, vice governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government; (Sheng Fuhong), vice mayor of the Harbin City People's Government; Wang Yaochen, president of the provincial Sino-USSR Friendship Association; and (Zou Mingwu), vice president of the Harbin City Sino-USSR Friendship Association.

The People's Governments and the Sino-USSR Friendship Associations of Mudanjiang, Jiamusi, Suifenhe, and Heihe Cities and Tongjiang County also presented wreaths to the tombs of and monuments to the Soviet Red Army martyrs in their localities.

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10 April 1986

## NORTHWEST REGION

## XINJIANG OFFICIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED PARTY STYLE

HK070719 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Excerpts] At the regional rally of organs at the regional level to convey the spirit of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Amudong Niyazi, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, demanded that party organizations at all levels indulge in less idle talk, do more practical work, and achieve a basic improvement of party style in our region as soon as possible. The rally concluded this afternoon.

In his speech, Amudong Niyazi said: Over the past few years, through party rectification, the ideological and political quality of the party members has been greatly improved, party spirit strengthened, and party style improved. Marked improvement has been made in some aspects. However, we must see that many problems still exist in party style and some of them are fairly serious. The several serious problems now existing in the work style of organs are also pertinent in our region to different degrees.

In view of this, we must be determined to immediately solve the salient problems existing in the work style of organs. The cars purchased, replaced, and used contrary to regulations which should be sealed up for safekeeping must be sealed up for safekeeping and those which should be returned must be returned. Those which should not be allocated but have been allocated must be cancelled. If it is discovered in future that cars are bought contrary to regulations, the cars are to be confiscated and the responsibility of the leaders must be investigated and affixed. Regarding personnel going abroad, we must strengthen management in future and strictly implement the system of examination and approval. It is essential to resolutely curb the malpractices of spending public funds on dinners, gifts, and tourism.

At the rally, Shi Geng, secretary of the regional discipline inspection committee, conveyed the spirit of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and relevant documents. He expressed his views on how to implement the spirit of this meeting.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RIBAO ON BUILDING RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

HK210535 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by reporter Li Wenjun [2621 2429 0193]: "Carry On the Reform and Practically Build Party Organizations at the Grassroots Level in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] The Organizational Department of the Regional CPC Committee held a regional forum on work in building, party rectification, and implementation of policies of rural grassroots party organizations in Yinchuan from 24 February to 2 March. Eight responsible comrades of party committees of various prefectures, cities, and counties (districts) and concerned departments directly under the regional authorities attended the meeting.

The meeting relayed the spirit of the national forum on work in party building, party rectification, and implementation of policies of rural grassroots party organizations. It analyzed the state of rural grassroots party organizations of our region, summed up and exchanged experiences, and discussed questions concerning the strengthening of work in party building, party rectification, and implementation of policies for rural grassroots party organizations.

When the meeting was in session, Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, and the responsible comrade of the Organizational Department of the Regional CPC Committee gave speeches. In their speeches, they analyzed the state of the rural grassroots party organizations of our region and put forward concrete suggestions on strengthening the building of rural grassroots party organizations.

On building rural grassroots party organizations, Comrade Hao Tingzao stressed that we must earnestly solve the problem in building the leading bodies of rural grassroots party organizations. While building the leading bodies in accordance with the principle of ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, we must make appropriate arrangements for old comrades who have left the leading bodies and should show concern for their political and daily life, award them with honorary certificates, and create an atmosphere of respecting the old. We must give full play to the role of a bastion of rural grassroots party organizations and the role of a vanguard

and model of party members. We must earnestly grasp the work to improve the ideology and style of rural grassroots cadres and perfect the party's organizational life.

Regarding party rectification, Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out that generally speaking, the development of party rectification in towns and townships of our region is healthy and the momentum is good. Its characteristics are: A great deal of investigation and study was carried out before party rectification began. Party committees at various levels have emphasized it. The study of documents has been quite satisfactorily grasped and is carried out in light of reality. The principle of making reforms in the course of rectification has been upheld. After analyzing existing problems, he pointed out: We must strengthen education in the whole process and earnestly do a good job in making comparisons and examinations. We must inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, improve the party's work style, handle matters impartially, and strengthen unity.

Regarding the sizes of various establishments, Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out: 1) It is necessary to check up on various temporary establishments. If the task of these establishments have already been fulfilled or if such tasks can be fulfilled by relevant departments, these establishments should be disbanded. Some of these establishments may continue to exist temporarily and others may be retained only a name. 2) Reorganize companies of an administrative nature. All such companies should gradually be changed into economic entities. 3) Reorganize and streamline internal establishments. 4) Reduce the staff according to the stipulated size of each establishment. In order to do a good job in preparations for the second administrative structural reform in the region, the Regional CPC Committee has issued a "Circular on Stopping the Increase of Administrative Establishments, Freezing the Size of Administrative Establishments, and Strictly Controlling the Size of Non-productive Establishments" in order to ensure the smooth progress of structural reform throughout the whole region.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU MEETING DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

HK150343 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A 7-day provincial conference on organizational work concluded in Lanzhou today. The meeting studied the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the speeches of leading central comrades on straightening our party style, and conveyed the spirit of the enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC committee and of relevant meetings of the CPC Central Committee organization department. It summed up work in 1986 and studied and made arrangements for the work this year.

The meeting pointed out that this year the province must seriously implement in its organizational work the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the spirit of speeches of leading central and provincial comrades on straightening out party style, the central circular on promoting and employing cadres in strict accordance with party principles, and the provincial CPC committee's decision on implementing this circular.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said that the province's organizational work this year should be done even better than last year.

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI'S LI QINGWEI REPORTS ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK110159 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] In his report to the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Shaanxi Governor Li Qingwei said that in order to achieve the vast goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the government at all levels must vigorously step up the building of spiritual civilization while getting a good grasp of building material civilization.

He said: The government and the departments at all levels must step up education in the situation, the tasks, and the policies, in the four basic principles, in patriotism and communist ideals, and in socialist morality and discipline. The cultural and publishing departments must integrate social benefit with economic results, putting the former in first place, and resolutely boycott literature and art works that poison people's souls and harm young people. They must resolutely oppose trends of violating the four basic principles and pursuing bourgeois liberalization.

Li Qingwei said: In the first half of this year, we must first curb six unhealthy trends: indiscriminately sending people on foreign trips; spending public funds on travel; the running of businesses and enterprises by party and government organ cadres; indulgence in extravagance and waste; giving banquets and presenting gifts; and engaging in bribery and corruption.

He stressed: We must make resolute and sustained efforts to curb unhealthy trends, and start with major and important cases. All those who violate law and discipline must be strictly investigated and punished.

Li Qingwei said: We must crack down hard on speculation, swindling, smuggling and peddling contraband, bribery and corruption, and other serious economic crime. The government and the public security and judicial departments at all levels must dare to tackle tough problems and break through networks of relationships. They must unearth all the facts, no matter who is involved, and deal with the matter swiftly and strictly according to law.

We must further strengthen public order and crack down hard on murder, robbery, rape, and criminal gangs. We must resolutely ban all ugly phenomena and strive for a further turn for the better in social mood.

Through carrying out education in common knowledge of law, we should gradually enable young people and all the masses to learn and enforce the law and also to spontaneously abide by and apply the law and wage resolute struggle against all illegal activities.

The work personnel of local government at all levels must persevere in the program of serving the people wholeheartedly, and sincerely provide good service for the grassroots, the masses, and production.

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NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI'S LIU FENG STRESSES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK110229 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Mar 86

["Summary" of speech made by Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Feng at 5th Enlarged Plenary Session of 6th Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee: "Enhance Understanding, Strengthen Leadership, and Strive to Promote the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Liu Feng's speech was in the following three parts:

- 1) Further enhance understanding and persevere in building the two civilizations together; 2) Strengthen the party's ideological and political work; 3) Do a thoroughly good job in building party style.

Liu Feng said: the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a very important period. Fundamentally speaking, the task facing us is to build material civilization with one hand and spiritual civilization with the other.

We must clearly realize that the results of building socialist spiritual civilization in Qinghai are not yet good enough. In many areas and units there is a trend of attaching much importance to material interests and little to ideological and political work. There are many problems in party style. There are still serious unhealthy trends in the economic field. Bourgeois liberalization has raised its head on the ideological and cultural front. Social order is not stable enough. Grassroots work in the rural and pastoral areas is weak.

The leading comrades of the party and government at all levels must fully understand the important position and role of building spiritual civilization in the entire socialist cause, and firmly embrace the idea of building the two civilizations together.

Speaking on strengthening the party's ideological and political work, Liu Feng said: The many current problems in politics, ideology, and work style are directly linked to the weakness of ideological and political work. Cadres at all levels must fully understand the importance of strengthening ideological and political work.

He said: The current main problem in party style in Qinghai is that there is conspicuous liberalism and individualism, serious bureaucratism, and rampant

practices of seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principles. At present the situation in tackling party style problems is very good. The central authorities have issued a series of important instructions on this topic and made some important arrangement for dealing with it. The current issue is that we must follow the principle of making resolute and sustained efforts, proposed by the central authorities, utter less empty talk, do more practical work, and do a good job in implementing the central instructions.

Liu Feng said: In grasping the building of party style in the province, we must first take rectification of organ style as the point of breakthrough, and launch a major inspection of party style. Second, the leaders must take the lead and begin with themselves. Third, we must continue to get a good grasp of investigating and dealing with major and important cases and vigorously curb a number of unhealthy trends. Fourth, we must promote education in party spirit, put systems on a sound basis, and strictly enforce discipline. Fifth, we must do a good job in grassroots party rectification and strengthen the building of grassroots party organizations.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK081140 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The regional organization work forum which ended on 4 March stressed that CPC committees and organizational departments at all levels must earnestly implement the circular recently issued by the CPC Central Committee on examining and employing cadres in strict accordance with the party's principles, and accelerate the pace of building leadership groups to meet the four requirements on cadres.

The forum held that the circular of the CPC Central Committee is an effective measure for fighting and correcting malpractices and for bringing about a basic turn for the better in party style under the new situation, [words indistinct] an important principle which we must uphold for properly carrying out the work concerning party's organizational cadres in the future.

The forum demanded that CPC committees and leading cadres at all levels earnestly study the spirit of the central circular, conduct a series examination of the selection and employment of cadres as done in the past in accordance with the requirements of the circular, and promptly and resolutely solve problems which may arise.

The forum stressed that CPC committees and organizational departments at all levels must strengthen ideological building of leadership groups, improve their style, and upgrade the political and professional quality of the members of leadership groups. It is necessary to educate cadres to establish an idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. Leading cadres at all levels, the newly promoted leading cadres in particular, must pay attention to conducting investigations and research, must take the mass line, and must cultivate themselves both politically and professionally so as to upgrade their ability to serve the people.

The forum demanded that it is necessary to strengthen the building of rural grassroots party organizations and strengthen their combat effectiveness. Attention should be paid to recruiting party members from peasants, from outstanding young peasants in particular.

The forum also studied the problem of implementing policies on intellectuals, and demanded that CPC committees at all levels strengthen their leadership over intellectual work and firmly grasp the implementation of concrete policies.

Amudun Niyaz, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the forum.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG SOCIAL ORDER MARKEDLY IMPROVES

HK060921 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Social order in our region has markedly improved. The proportion of the number of criminal cases to the total population has dropped nearly to the historical level of 1956. The struggle against serious crimes and against serious economic crimes which has been waged in our region has produced an active effect on the promotion of social order and on the basic improvement of the general mood of society. On this basis, all places and departments have generally strengthened comprehensively tidying up social order. An excellent situation in which all fronts and departments and the whole society have comprehensively tidied up social order has emerged. The number of criminal cases in all urban and rural areas throughout Xinjiang has been markedly reduced. Social order in public places, such as stations, [words indistinct] and agricultural trade markets, has remarkably improved. The number of cases of fighting, drunkenness, and [words indistinct] has been greatly reduced. The masses generally have a sense of security.

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CSO: 4005/534

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DEBATES CADRES' WORKSTYLE

HK171003 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] While discussing Governor Li Qingwei's report, some deputies to the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress said: The key to accomplishing our province's great Seventh 5-Year Plan lies in transforming the work style of cadres.

(Wang Junze), Baoji City Deputy, said: To accomplish the Seventh 5-Year Plan, cadres at all levels must first be required to adopt a matter-of-fact attitude and the spirit of blazing new trails, and to organize and lead cadres to work hard. The quality of some cadres is now poor and the problems of their work style are very conspicuous. The masses said so: Upper-level cadres underline sentences on documents, commune cadres rely on the telephone to work, and village and group cadres attend to their own matters. This phenomenon of going through the motions among the ranks of cadres must urgently change.

Deputy (Tang Huaijin) said: Some cadres are very zealous to seek personal gain for themselves, but slack and perfunctory in their work. Some township cadres would rather stay idle in their organs than go among peasants. Even if they did go among the peasants, they would leave the peasants early in the morning and return late. They are indifferent to the masses' practical problems in production and livelihood. They do not work hard to help them solve them.

In their speech, Yan'an prefectural delegation's deputies said: The problems of cadres' work style complained of relatively strongly by the masses in rural areas, are mainly in three aspects:

1. Taking advantage of powers and functions to pursue private ends--the financial management of some rural areas is chaotic and their accounts are not clear. They do not publish their accounts to the masses. Their system is not sound. Some cadres take the opportunity to commit graft and misappropriate public funds. They even embezzle relief funds and materials and give them to their relatives and close friends.
2. Some grassroots cadres neither uphold justice nor adhere to principles, and are zealous to try to establish relationships with others and secure advantages through pull or influence.



3. Grassroots party organizations are weak and slack. Some party branches have neither held meetings, study, nor carried out organizational activities for a long time. Some grassroots organizations and cadres do not bother about gambling, mercenary marriage, nor feudal and superstitious activities.

The deputies urgently hope that leaders at all levels will attach sufficient importance to the problems of cadres' work style, take effective measures to transform cadres' work style, and guarantee the successful accomplishment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

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NORTHWEST REGION

HUANG BAOZHANG URGES BUILDING UP POLICE FORCE

HK070731 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] In his speech at the work conference of the Xinjiang Armed Police Corps which concluded yesterday, Huang Baozhang, member of the regional CPC committee standing committee, vice chairman of the region, and deputy secretary of the political and legal committee of the regional CPC committee, stressed: It is necessary to adhere to the principle of strictly curbing unhealthy trends, to correct party style, and to do a better job in building the armed police units in our region.

Huang Baozhang demanded: In the course of correcting party style, the leadership organs of the Xinjiang Armed Police Corps must take a good lead. Leaders at all levels must conscientiously carry out inspections in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities on correcting party style. They must solve the problems, if any. He pointed out: The armed police units shoulder the important duty of upholding social order. They must strictly administer police affairs, abide by discipline and the law, regard the popularization of the law as an important content of building the police units, grasp it as an important matter, and stand in the van of the popularization of the law.

Huang Baozhang emphatically pointed out: Leadership organs at all levels of the police corps must firmly establish the idea that leaders must provide service and the organs must concentrate on work in the grassroots. They must go deep into the grassroots in a planned way and help them solve specific problems. All cadres and policemen must establish the idea of protecting and serving the people, cultivate good work style, observe strict discipline, selflessly work to protect the people's interests, and make new contributions toward upholding stability and unity in the region and defending the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### SHENZHEN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION UPHOLDS PRINCIPLE

HK171548 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] In carrying out discipline inspection work, the Discipline Inspection Commission of a PLA regiment stationed in Shenzhen has paid serious attention to supervising CPC committees at the same level. It has thus been praised by cadres and fighters as an iron discipline inspection commission daring to tackle tough problems.

After leading cadres of the regiment were given woolen army uniforms, a leading member of the regiment CPC committee in charge of logistics work instructed others to use public funds to buy an imported dry cleaner valued at 35 yuan for each of the 8 leading cadres above the department level. The Discipline Inspection Commission of the regiment believed that this violated financial discipline, so it upheld principles to recover the public funds.

The Discipline Inspection Commission of the region dared to interfere in and tackle matters concerning the violation of regulations by members of the CPC committee at the regiment level. In May 1985, the regimental service cooperative used public funds to issue the so-called special zone allowance to all staff members and workers. When the Discipline Inspection Commission learned about this, it explicitly pointed out that the expense violated regulations and the money must be recovered. Three staff members of the service cooperative were wives of leading members of the CPC committee of the regiment, and one or two regimental leaders only provided sketchy information. Everybody in the administrative organs of the CPC committee of the region was talking about the matter. (Liu Zhihui), a member of the Discipline Inspection Commission and director of the logistics department of the regiment, took a clear-cut stand and resolute attitude. He believed that the issuing of the funds violated financial and economic discipline and that all the money issued must be recovered. The wife of a leading member of the CPC committee of the regiment said: I will not give back the money. I'll see what you do with me. (Liu Zhihui) said: If you do not give back the money, I will deduct it from your husband's salary. Backed by the CPC committee of the regiment, the Discipline Inspection Commission finally recovered all the funds.

The Discipline Inspection Commission adopted a more resolute attitude in dealing with the problems of its members. In March 1985, a deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, through connections, sent a brother

of his former classmate who had served as a soldier in a company to study in the training team of the hospital of the division. The company concerned had a lot of complaints about this. Many soldiers wrote letters to expose the case. After investigation, the Discipline Inspection Commission held a meeting to seriously criticize the deputy secretary and return the soldier to the company.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### MAIN POINTS OF HENAN 1986 MILITIA, MOBILIZATION WORK

HK181004 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] The Henan Provincial CPC Committee recently approved and circulated the main points of militia and mobilization work for 1986 which were drawn up by the CPC Committee of the Henan Military District. The provincial CPC Committee stressed that CPC committees and governments at all levels must regard economic construction as the focal point, really strengthen leadership over militia and mobilization work, and in accordance with the spirit of the main points, seriously do well in grasping militia and mobilization work in our province.

The Henan Military District CPC Committee's main points of militia and mobilization work point out: Militia and mobilization work for 1986 must be closely centered on economic construction, a major task in our country. We must adhere to the principle of educating quantity, improving quality, grasping key points, and laying a good foundation. We must persist in reform and blazing new trails, and further strengthen the building of the reserve forces.

The main points clearly point out: The main task of militia and mobilization work in our province this year are to seriously grasp well militia organizational building; to make good preparations for wartime mobilization; to organize militia to vigorously take part in the building of the two civilizations; to do well in conducting political education for the militia, in carrying out military training for the personnel of the military reserve service, and in the management of militia weapons and equipment; to really grasp well the implementation of all regulations, systems, and safety measures; to do well in the registration of the military service; to complete the tasks of conscription and of recruiting trainee pilots; and to help local civil affairs departments to well in receiving and resettling demobilized servicemen.

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CSO: 4005/547

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR ATTENDS MILITIA WORK MEETING

OW180621 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial government and the provincial military district called a meeting on militia and reserve service work from 15 to 17 March, attended by leaders of all city governments, prefectural administrative offices, and military subdistricts, as well as other departments concerned.

The meeting studied the central authorities' relevant documents and the guidelines of the all-army and the Nanjing Military Region's meetings on militia and reserve service work, and studied measures for implementing the guidelines in the light of the actual situation in each locality and unit.

Xue Ju, chairman of the people's armed forces commission under the provincial party committee and governor, spoke calling on party committees and people's armed forces committees at all levels to pay close attention to militia and reserve service work and the transfer of the work of the people's armed forces committee to local government.

Commander of the provincial military district Li Qing made a report and Political Commissar Liu Xinzeng spoke.

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10 April 1986

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

## JIANGSU MEETING SUMS UP COASTAL SENTRY POST EXPERIENCE

OW161407 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial meeting on exchanging experiences in coastal defense sentry posts closed in Dongtai County on 15 March. The meeting was co-sponsored by the Jaingsu Provincial government and the Jiangsu Military District. Some 170 persons attended the meeting. They included representatives of the departments concerned under the General Staff Department, the Nanjing Military Region, and fraternal units of Fujian, Zhejiang, Zhoushan and Shengsi; responsible persons of the provincial government and the Jiangsu Military District; and leaders of coastal cities and counties.

During the meeting, the participants summed up and exchanged experiences in building coastal defense sentry posts, and visited five sentry posts and a sentry [word indistinct] in Nantong and Donghai Counties. At the 15 March meeting, the Jiangsu Provincial Government and the Jiangsu Military District conferred the honorable title of model coastal defense sentry post on a sentry post at (Hengxin) Township of Nantong County, commended the Dongtai County People's Government, 6 other advanced units, and 10 advanced persons, and cited 6 persons for meritorious service.

Zeng Shen, commander of the Jiangsu Military District, delivered a summing-up report. Vice Governor Yang Yongyi spoke on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government. Comrade Yang Yongyi affirmed Jiangsu's experience in building coastal defense sentry posts, and called on the party committees and governments at all levels to place the building of sentry posts on their daily agenda. He urged the departments concerned to make a concerted effort to organize sentry post personnel in sentry training and in exercises on combat readiness, public security, and prevention of typhoon or flood damages, and to standardize the sentry post work.

He emphasized: The coastal defense sentry posts must focus their work at economic construction, and take advantage of their richly endowed natural conditions to develop diversified production undertakings. They should closely integrate their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency with the development of beaches and coastal economy, and create a new situation of joint army-civilian defense in our province.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT, LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT CADRES MEET

HK150728 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Logistics Department of the Xizang Military District recently held an enlarged CPC Committee meeting of leading cadres at and above the battalion level. The meeting seriously summed up the experience gained by engaging in political and ideological work over the years, analyzed the features of political and ideological work in the new period, and proposed suggestions for working successfully.

The participants held: At present, the political and ideological work has new features. First, with the implementation of the policy of invigorating the internal economy and opening up to the outside, some bourgeois things from the West will be able to corrode the thinking of some cadres and fighters. Second, following the structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization of the units, the number of workers engaging in the political work will be reduced. Third, the relationship between the government and the military and between the military and the people is marred by new features. The young cadres and fighters generally have a better educational background, are quick thinkers, easily accept new things, and are innovative in terms of reform and new ideas. Fourth, following the introduction of the contracted responsibility system in the rural areas and the policy of invigorating the economy, some cadres and fighters will be able to pay more attention to their family problems.

In light of these features, the participants held that we must grasp well ideological and education work in the following areas: First, we should seriously conduct education about ideals, morality, education and discipline. We should educate people about taking the overall situation into consideration and observing discipline. By launching activities to heighten their understanding about organizations, we should make them have self-respect. Second, we should grasp well education about basic theories. Cadres at all levels, particularly those at and below the regiment level, must seriously study the basic theories of Marxist-Leninist and the basic theories of scientific socialism, so as to constantly heighten their understanding, thought, and capability. We should be good at using Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong thought to educate units, to guide work, and to solve new problems that develop under the new historical conditions, so as to strive to create a new situation in building the units. Third, we should uphold the regular practice of educating the units about the situation and legal system. All units must act in

accordance with the actual conditions of cadres and fighters and regularly educate the units about these two areas in both centralized and comprehensive ways. Thus the cadres and fighters will understand the law. Fourth, we should grasp the study of science and culture, the training of qualified personnel for both the army and localities, and the joint building between the army and the people. Fifth, we should do well in regular ideological and political work. We must criticize and educate about shortcomings and mistakes committed by cadres and fighters. We must pay attention to their hardships and let them give play to their strong points in order to strengthen the building of the units.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

**NEW AIR FORCE COLLEGES**--Beginning this year, China will carry out major reforms in recruiting pilots. Air Force academies will be changed to 3-year Air Force colleges. Physical examinations for recruiting pilots in Jiangsu will be conducted by concerned cities. After the results of physical examination are confirmed by the local physical examination teams sent by the Military Commission, those who have passed the test will be enrolled in Air Force colleges. At a provincial meeting on recruiting pilots, which ended on 19 March, Vice Governor Ling Qihong called on party committees and governments at all levels to strengthen the leadership and coordinate with departments concerned to ensure successful completion of this task. Zhen Shen, commander of the provincial military district, also spoke at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 86 OW] /9274

**STUDENT PILOT RECRUITMENT MEETING**--A meeting on recruiting student pilots held by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government and Provincial Military District ended in Hangzhou 14 March. Shen Zulun, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governor, addressed the meeting. He called on party committees and governments at all levels to recommend the best students for the air units in order to make fresh contributions to modernization of national defense. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Mar 86 OW] /9274

**PLA LITERATURE, ART**--At a discussion meeting of the Nanjing Military Region on the creation of art and literature which ended on 16 March, Xiang Shouzhi and Fu Kuiqing, respectively commander and political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, called on the great number of literary and art workers to plunge into the fiery reform and construction of the army, portray the new outlook of contemporary soldiers, and produce more and better works to pay tribute to the 60th founding anniversary of the PLA. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 86] /9274

**HEILONGJIANG MARTYR HONORED**--On 20 March in Nangan County, the regiment to which (Liu Yingjun) belonged during his lifetime held a meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the death of (Liu Yingjun), who heroically gave his life for the people. Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, Liu Zhenghua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, Sun Weiben, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, respectively wrote inscriptions for (Liu Jingjun) on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his death. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Mar 86 SK] /9274

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

REPORT ON CARIBBEAN ACTIVITIES--Taipei, March 20 (CNA)--The Republic of China maintains diplomatic ties with six nations in a single area of the Caribbean despite the nation's experience in world diplomatic activities has largely been adverse and difficult. Wang Meng-Shien, Chinese ambassador to the Dominican Republic, said that the number of nations the ROC maintains diplomatic relations with in the Caribbean region is the same as the number with which Communist China holds relations in the area. The Republic of China is fighting a tough diplomatic battle with the Peiping regime in the Caribbean region where the Chinese Communists are launching their most aggressive ever diplomatic offensive to minimize the influence of the Republic of China in the area, he said. Wang made the remarks Thursday during a report to the Legislative Yuan on diplomatic developments between the Republic of China and the Dominican Republic. Wang, who is also ambassador to Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, the Commonwealth of Dominica, and Saint Christopher and Nevis simultaneously, said that the Republic of China maintains agricultural technical missions in those nations to help mainly rice plantations. Experts from Taiwan also helped install small power stations and develop the fish culture industry. Under a program initiated by the United States to raise economic development in the area, 12 companies from the Republic of China are operating in those nations, he said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 21 Mar 86 OW]/12766

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